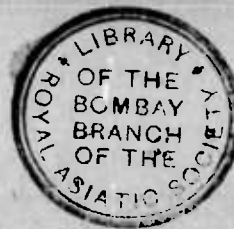


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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXI NO 98

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1933

TWELVE PAGES

CONGRESS LEADERS WILL MEET IN BENARES

Out Of The Gloaming.

More M.L.A.'s are making trips to England at Government expense. All the Opposition leaders and their deputies have been thoughtfully included. There ought not to be any more trouble in the next session. They will be a happy and disunited family!

All the previous left-outs are included—a miscellaneous lot. It will be a merry party all the same. With Krishnamacharya leading the Orthodox and preparing himself for the 'shudhi' ceremony on his return, and Ranga Iyer smoking Corona Coronas 'ad lib.' leaving the Untouchables to their fate.

Sir John Simon has at long last seen the Moscow engineers and after hearing them again given his opinion to the world, without fee, that they are all innocent, including those who had already confessed their guilt. Like the Simon Report his opinion is impartial and detached.

Henry Ford, the billionaire, says that there is no profit in life, except the profit of living. These billionaires can afford to philosophise, while starving men seek for profit in living.

Two Englishmen in Persia have been arrested and imprisoned on charges which are not yet disclosed says Reuter without any comment. Another trade ban?

Sir John Simon should hasten to give his weighty opinion regarding the innocence of the two victims, before the charges are disclosed.

Unfortunately for them, they do not happen to be in Russia, where the Third Degree is administered with caviare to the prisoners. Otherwise they would have been sure of these "chits" certifying their innocence.

"Congress Working Committee—Meeting in Delhi," says the "Times of India" with its characteristic love of truth and hatred of falsehood, and explains thus:

"The proposed meeting is not, therefore, expected to be a meeting of the Working Committee."

When is a meeting a Working Committee meeting? When it is not.

The Delhi Government have withdrawn their notification declaring "notified buildings." Now that the Government have moved to Simla, "there must be no longer any 'reason or necessity' for retaining them. Housing problem must have been automatically solved.

"TO GO OR NOT TO GO. LURE OF JOINT COMMITTEE." This is the "Free Press Journal" with its gaze still glued on London. Its own friends hold it "better to suffer the ills and pangs of outrageous rebukes rather than stay away."

Germans and Jews are alike, thinks Emil Ludwig, the famous German-Jewish author. Yet another of those brainless Jews who thinks he is wiser than Hitler.

We do not credit the rumour that the Bombay Judges who left for England last week-end, packed off after reading a report in the "Evening Chronicle" about Judges in England deciding to go on strike against the 20 per cent. cut.

"Dollar to Wed Pound" says a headline. The wedding was celebrated with much pomp and a number of old slippers were shed at the pair on the occasion. But the divorce, unfortunately followed and MacDonald is trying

Sensational Silver Collapse In London

WHIPPING FOR C. D. PRISONERS

Over 500 Men Punished For Participating In Movement

HOARE ADMITS IT

Felons And Satyagrahis Share Same Fate All Alike

LONDON, April 26. In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thomas Williams, Mr. R. A. Butler said that Sir Samuel Hoare was aware that over 500 persons in India were whipped during 1932 for offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Whipping in India was inflicted with cane, and in many cases, was given on hand. This punishment was awarded mainly for theft, criminal trespass with intent of damaging the property and joining the assemblies formed for an unlawful purpose and continuing in them after being ordered to disperse.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS TO APPEAR BEFORE JOINT

LAHORE, April 26.

In accordance with the decision of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, the President, Sir Mohamed Iqbal, in consultation with the Agha Khan has nominated three gentlemen to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference.

Their names are: Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Mr. Shahid Suhrawardy, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta, and Dr. Khalifa Shujaiddin, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.—A. P.

to bring about the restitution of conjugal rights.

President Roosevelt will not agree to it, except on his own terms. In the meantime the pound and dollar are living apart, waiting for the happy day when the fates will bring them together, and the offspring of the union will be the restoration of trade and prosperity. At present Birth Control is being practised.

The Chairman of the Millowners' Association indignantly asks whether the Indian market should be allowed to be exploited unhindered by the Japanese? Its up to him and his friends to see that they are the only exploiters.

Life is both Conservative and Liberal, says Sir Mohamed Iqbal in the "Three Arts." Some of us think that it is only an empty Labour.

Over the "nom de plume" of "A Gentleman at Leisure" a person giving his name as Dattatreya Anant Lowlekar, Hatti Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2, sends us a communication, apparently intended to be humorous—which it is not—but chiefly notable for the possession by its author of a vulgar and dirty mind.

He seeks to hide his identity by the injunction that his name and address is "not for publication." But we see no reason for concealing it from the public. He deserves notoriety.

Modern Bandit: "Now then, put 'em up quick!" Bank Cashier (a keen student of American gangster methods on the films): "Now that's entirely wrong to start with. You should say 'Stick 'em up, baby, and make it snappy!'"

FAVOURITE COMES UP

Two Thousand Guineas Race Results

RODOSTO'S CLEAR WIN Frenchman Maintains Lead Despite Challenge And Wins Outright

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 26. The Two Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket, over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

RODOSTO 1
KING SALMON 2
GINO 3

Twenty-seven ran. The first horse won by a length. Three-quarters of a length separated the second and third horses.

DETAILS.
After a good start, Colorow, Marchior, Panama, Rodosto, Manitoba, Solar Boy and Statesman led the field. Half-way through, Rodosto was slightly ahead of Colorow, Marchior, Manitoba, Solar Boy, Statesman and Interlace.

Shortly after passing the bushes, Colorow and Manitoba dropped back beaten and King Salmon, Gino and Felicitation continued to challenge the leader Rodosto, but could not make the slightest impression on the Frenchman who won cleverly.

Brunswick was a close-up fourth Interlace fifth, Light Sussex sixth, Felicitation seventh, Young Lover eighth, Statesman ninth, Manitoba tenth and Mainwood last.

Time:—1min. 40-2/5secs.

STARTING PRICES

The following are the starting prices:—
9 to 1 against Rodosto; 25 to 1 against King Salmon and 100 to 1 against Gino.

Highlander and Rest Ormel did not run; otherwise, runners were identical with probabilities.

PRINCESS' LUCK.
At the Newmarket, Princess Fancigny Lucigne, daughter of the famous banker Baron Emile Deranger, won the first of the season's classics, her Rodosto, son of the famous Ephraim, cleverly winning the Two Thousand Guineas, beating the English Derby candidates Cunliffe-Owens King Salmon which was second, and the Aga Khan's Gino which was the third.

The field consisted of 27 which is the largest in the history of the race. It is many years since a French, colt has won the Guineas, and should he win the Derby, it will be the first Frenchman since Durbur the Second in 1914. His victory to-day was expensive to book-makers, and much money has crossed the Channel. Favourite Manitoba which was the previous favourite for Derby is a non-stayer.

STOP PRESS

DUTCH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

HAGUE, April 26.

(Special Cable)
Mr. Beeren Brouck Cabinet has tendered formal resignation to the Queen who has requested the Minister to carry on for the present. The Cabinet which had been in office since 1929 was recently undermined by opposition in the Lower Chamber to economic proposals and also by the agitation of the Social Democrats against the methods employed to suppress mutiny of the Dutch warship "Zeven Provinciën."

As a result of to-day's election it is expected that strong Parliamentary Government will be formed by a co-operation between the big religious bodies.

AMERICAN BULLS UNLOAD HEAVILY

Indian Operators Sell Due To Dear Parity

BOMBAY MARKET ESCAPES CRISIS

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The London Silver Market received a rude shock on Wednesday.

There was heavy speculative unloading by professional American operators. Indian operators were also free sellers, and prices recorded a sensational collapse.

Spot silver prices registered a decline of 1 15/16d. per ounce to 18 1/2d., while forward prices also declined by 1 15/16d. to 18 9/16d.

The local market was saved from a panic, because ruling prices were Rs. 4 under import parity. However, the decline in London Market influenced selling in the local market and prices on Wednesday night were as under:—

Silver Ready Rs. 57 11 0
Vaishak delivery Rs. 57 14 0
Jeth delivery Rs. 58 6 0
Gold market was steady and Vaishak delivery was quoted rupees 299.6, while Jeth delivery was quoted at a discount of one anna.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet and steady. 3-1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan was quoted unchanged at 88.

DROP IN SPOT SILVER PRICE

Turnover Totals Eleven Million Ounces

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, April 25.

The price of spot silver dropped by one and quarter cents and of futures lost 80 to 130 points in the session which moved in an erratic manner.

Turnover totalled 11 million ounces.

To-day's news from Washington had temporarily beneficial influence but the market was not ruled quiet, coupled with the evidence of inflation, enthusiasm subsiding in other markets. Moreover, some professionals were perturbed at the reported large public participation on slim margins.

Consequently, the possibility of shakeout induced caution.

GOLD CONTENT REDUCTION

Efforts To Eliminate Clause From Inflation Bill

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, April 25. Reports are current that efforts are being made to bring about a coalition of republicans and "free silver" Democrats to eliminate gold contents reduction clause from the Inflation Bill and to substitute for it the free coinage of silver amendment with a specific ratio.

Unconfirmed rumours have indicated that the ratio of twenty-five to one is under consideration.—Reuter.

RESTORING EQUILIBRIUM

Simultaneous Action In Economics And Currency

MAC-VELT STATEMENT

President And Premier Give Symposium Of Parleys At Washington

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, April 26.

"We have done real good business" declared Mr. MacDonald interviewed by Reuter.

He added that no agreements had been concluded and we were just as free as when we came.

The Joint Statement issued by Messrs. Roosevelt and MacDonald on the eve of the latter's return says:

"Our discussions showed that the two Governments are looking with a like purpose and close similarity of methods. They are impressed with the vital necessity of assuring international agreements in the interests of all countries."

"They are convinced of the necessity of a higher level of commodity prices. Fundamental simultaneous action is necessary both in the economic and the monetary field."

Efforts should be made to moderate the net work of restrictions, such as excessive tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions. Central Banks should, by concerted action, provide for an adequate expansion of credit.

Enterprise must be stimulated; Governments can contribute by development programmes and by curtailing capital expenditure."

The statement urges the ultimate re-establishment of equilibrium in international exchanges and also the restoration of international monetary standard which will operate successfully without depressing prices, avoiding repetition of past mistakes.

The questions of silver was discussed, and proposals were tentatively suggested for the improvement of its status.

The statement concludes that these questions are all inter-related and cannot be settled by individual countries. The proposals will be discussed with representatives of other nations who have been invited to Washington with a view to securing the fullest possible measure of agreement before the Conference meets.

HOW TO OBSERVE SECOND "HARIJAN DAY"

Mahatma's Special Message Regarding Celebrations On Sunday Next

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following Special Message for the second All-India "Harijan Day":—"Remember that Sunday next 30th April, is to be observed as All-India Anti-Untouchability Day. On that day you must see to it for the benefit of Harijans a sum of money, large or small, according to your capacity to pay, and may, if you please, make house to house collections for the cause."

FOR SISTERS.

Sisters may celebrate the day by taking a vow not to give rotten food or leftovers to Harijans. If they are going to give cooked food, they may make a resolve that they will first set apart the Harijan's share from what they have cooked for themselves and keep it for him in a clean vessel, so that he can take it away without its being spoilt.

CHANGE OF VENUE

Pt. Malaviya Asks For Postponement

WIRE TO SHAIKAT ALI

Desires Early Meeting With Maulana To Talk Matters

BENARES, April 26.

It is learnt that a meeting of the principal Congress leaders convened for April 30, to review the political situation in the country will be held in Benares and not in Delhi, as was anticipated. It is also understood that Pandit Malaviya, who arrived here from Hardwar last night has written to Mr. Aney to postpone the proposed meeting to some other day.

Pandit Malaviya has wired to Moulana Shaukat Ali at Bombay:—"Cordially welcome you back home. I desire an early meeting. Please inform me about your programme when it is fixed."

—A. P.

JAIRAMDAS LEAVES FOR BENARES

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 26. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram left to-day by the Bombay Mail for Bombay 'en route' to Benares.—A. P.

GANDHI RELEASED FROM CHURCH

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 26.

Following the controversy started last year in that connection, the plaque depicting Gandhi has been removed from the Finchley Parish Church by Rector Reverend Stuart-Bernays with the concurrence of the Parochial Church Council.

The Plaque now hangs on the door of the rector's study.

INDIAN ARRESTED IN GERMANY

MUNICH, April 26.

The Indian arrested at Rimsting is Soumyandranath Tagore, born in Calcutta on 8th October, 1911.

He has been detained for inquiries.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two clerks for M. T. B. College, Surat. Only those knowing accounts and typewriting need apply, in own handwriting with testimonials before 1st May to Principal, stating minimum salary, age, experience. Shorthand additional qualification. (318).

Dacca University—Wanted a Lecturer in Sanskrit in the grade of Rs. 250-25400 per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. Applications with testimonials and names and addresses of three references should reach the Registrar not later than 15th June 1933. For particulars apply to the Registrar. (6600).

Wanted:—A highly qualified and experienced Civil Engineer for the post of Chief Engineer, Idar State, on 250-25500 p.m. Practical experience and knowledge of tank irrigation, bridge building and Cement Concrete Works in addition to usual building and road construction is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to—J. N. Bhandari, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State. (6603).

Wanted a Mohamedan or Hindu Lady of good family for the post of Private Secretary to Maharani. Apply stating age, community and academic qualification to Box No. 292. "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Hindu or Mohamedan Lady to take charge of young Indian Princess aged 13 of an Indian State in Gujarat. Must be a Graduate of Arts. Apply stating age and community to Box No. 293. "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a fast Stenographer for up-country. Only Indians need apply stating age, educational qualification and community to Box No. 294. "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately—Influential Licensed Electrician and Carvers. Personally apply: Royal Service Agency, 369/371, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (333).

Wanted a B. A. (B. T. or S. T. C.) strong in English and Mathematics to work as an assistant teacher in the Municipal High School, Malegaon to teach higher standards on Rs. 60 P.M., also wanted a Mohamedan B.Sc. strong in English and Mathematics to work as an assistant teacher in the Anglo-Urdu School, Malegaon on Rs. 65 P.M. Those with teaching qualifications would be preferred. Applications for both the posts should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 20th May, 1933. (Ed.) R.H. Bhawar, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon City Municipality. (6610).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Morassal Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Wanted Students Imperial Homoeopathic Medical College, 36/1, Radha Madhai Saha Lane, Calcutta. Outsiders desiring H.M.B., H.M.D. Diplomas. Apply for Prospectus to Dr. Shadow, Principal, with Anna stamp. (332).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted immediately—Six Agents in Central India to secure orders for Milton's Tea. Pay Rs. 75. Cash security of Rs. 50 is essential. Apply to Vyas Brothers, Mandasaur. (331).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Madras, Bangalore, Ratlam, Larkana, Mirpurkas, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Rajchur, Balapur, Enakulam, Dharmavaram, Tiruvandur, Bewada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Madhavale, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram, City and Haridwar. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gold Grand Reduction—For Rs. 10 worth of Five Years Life Sketch, Character and Talismans, send advance only Re. 1, birth detail or letter time and age and your Delty's name. Try: The Advanced Astrological Home, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). (80).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Immediate Sale—Stone-Crusher (at present working), with oil engine, in perfect condition. Immediate inspection will be given. Apply sharp: R.A. Dubash, 6, Rampart Row, Fort. (320).

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641).

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 6443 in respect of 70 Ordinary Shares No. 464866 to 464935 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. Girdharlal Hargowandas has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post, Fort, Bombay 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Bombay, April, 1933. (330)

Public Notice

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3½ per cent.

LOAN

1947-50

Issue Price Rs. 96 per cent.

CASH and CONVERSION SECTIONS

Open On 28th April, 1933

Subscriptions to each Section limited to Rs. 15 Crores (nominal). Both Sections liable to be closed without notice and not later than 29th April and 13th May 1933 respectively.

For further particulars apply to any Local Head Office or Branch of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA or to any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

College Of Engineering, Workshop, Poona

1. New Diploma Classes in Civil and Combined Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, commence from June 1933.

2. Candidates for admission to the diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age:—

(i) The Matriculation Examination or an Examination considered equivalent to the Matriculation Examination.

(ii) The European High School Examination.

(iii) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

3. Applications for admission together with Medical Certificate and registration fee of Rupee one should reach the Superintendent on the prescribed form attached to diploma Prospectus on pages 13 and 14 on or before 5th June, 1933. Prospectuses will be supplied to candidates upto 1st June, 1933. Postage stamps for payment of Registration fee will not be accepted.

4. A certain number of the best qualified candidates will be called to Poona for personal interview about the 15th of June, 1933 when the final selection will be made and those admitted will be required to join the College immediately.

5. Candidates not called for an interview will not be admitted. No notification to this effect can be sent to them.

PRINCIPAL, College of Engineering, Poona, 22nd April, 1933. 6599.

Forest Department

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH ROOTS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Kuth (Costus) roots comprising the collections to be made during the five years, viz. 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 which are estimated to amount to Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 mounds per annum.

2. A detailed notice calling for tenders, giving the main conditions of the contract, and forms of tender may be obtained on application to:—

"The Chief Conservator of Forests, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar-Kashmir."

3. Tenders will be received not later than the 15th May 1933.

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK, Chief Conservator of Forests. 6545

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NAWAJBAI widow and Administratrix of the property and credits of the late Mr. JEHANGIRJI PESTONJI KALYANWALA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property at Proctor Street, Grant Road. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements; or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house and other structures standing thereon situated, lying and being on the Western side of Dhanji Street now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road, within the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 13428 and 14102; New Survey No. 2/7354 and Cadastral Survey No. 1222 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1815 (2) and Street No. 2 D and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweepers Passage and beyond it by the property of Janardhan Gopal; on or towards the West partly by vacant land belonging to the Lessor Narwanji Dorabji Bhada and partly by the property now and formerly of Dossabhoj Kharsheji Billimoria; on or towards the North by a private passage belonging to the said Lessor Narwanji Dorabji Bhada and on or towards the South by a Sweepers Passage and beyond it by the property of Hajji Usman Chhotani and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1933

D. G. DESAI & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

LAST 2 WEEKS!!

Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajirao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, the 29th April at 8-30 p.m.

SAVITRI

SUNDAY, the 30th April at 3-30 P. M.

"EKACH PYALA"

(This drama will not be staged in Bombay again.)

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to Arjan Electric Co., Opp. Portuguese Church Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. 24725.

THE PALACE

Byculla Rly. Station 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Maurice Chevalier, Jeanette McDonald in Paramount's Musical comedy.

ONE HOUR WITH YOU

Tuneful Song-Hits! Next Attraction
ELISSA LANDI, LIONEL BARRYMORE
in Fox Stirling Drama
YELLOW TICKET.

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY

The CARLTON

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Egyptian Magic! The Mystic book of Thoth! The black art of Isis! Exhumed by the spades of English explorers and practised across a gap of thirty-seven hundred years!

KARLOFF

IN **"THE MUMMY"**

WITH ZITA JOHANN

NEXT ATTRACTION

RAMON NOVARRO

THE IDOL OF MILLIONS

IN HIS LATEST AND BEST

M-G-M. PICTURE

"HUDDLE"

A DOUBLE TREAT

FROM SATURDAY, the 29th April

at the

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum.

PRABHAT CINETONE'S

SINHGAD

also showing a talkie of the recitals of the famous songs by the POPULAR POETS of Maharashtra.

(Recorded by Prabhat Cinetone)

NOTE IT IN YOUR DIARY

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE

FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS AND OTHERS, RICH

GLASS, CROCKERY AND

PLATEWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from E. J. Warren Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Saturday the 29th instant at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 3 "Merwan Mansion," 1st floor, at the junction of Napean Sea Road and Napean Road, valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass, crockery and plated-ware, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers Tons Arrive Leave

*Nagato Maru 5901 30 April 4 May

*Tango Maru 6893 29 April 13 May

Suwa Maru 11000 16 May

*Hankow Maru 4104 1 May 19 May

*Hakodate Maru 5303 3 May 17 May

Fushimi Maru 11000 130 May

Iokiwa Maru 6972 18 May 31 May

Hakozaki Maru 10500 12 June

*Do not carry passengers.

*Calls at Colombo. 1 from Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers Tons Colombo Marseilles

Haruna Maru 10500 10 May 27 May

Katori Maru 10,000 25 May 12 June

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Passage Rates from Bombay.

Single Return

1st 2nd 1st 2nd

£ £ £ £

COLOMBO 7 5 — —

SINGAPORE 19 12 30 —

HONGKONG 26 17 — 30

SHANGHAI 30 19 50 30

KOBE 25 22 50 30

YOKOHAMA 36 23 50 30

* Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.

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Trip fares from Orient to

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Phone No. 20279.

Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha

O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE

To Japan Via

SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer. Arrival. Departure

Havre Maru 24th April 13th May

London 9th May 23rd "

Atlas 24th 8th June

Altai 8th June 17th "

Alaska 23rd 8th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan)

Taj Building Hornby Road

Bombay.

Phone Nos. 22150. Telegrams

"Shosen."

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 25.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 13-1/4

Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register) 123 3/4

P. & O. Banking Corporation 10 1/2

National Bank of India 4 1/4

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 110 1/2

Conversion Loan 100-7/8

Rupee Paper 64

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling 74

Loan 86

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling 107

Loan 107

Consols 2-1/2 p.c. 75-1/8

War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 102-1/8

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 109-7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 25.

T.T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin 10.06-1/2.

Amsterdam 8.62-1/4.

Brussels 24.78.

Madrid 40.43.

Milan 66.50.

Berne 17.94.

Paris 87.96.

Prague 116.37.

New York (Closing Rate) 3.85.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 25.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton: 19/12/6 April/May sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continental, 18/18 3/4 April/May sellers.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York, Liverpool:—May 288

July 283 October 285.

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A/

NOT FAIR TO INDIAN POLITICAL DETENUS

Government's Niggardly Treatment Of Their Families Is Exposed By Subhas Bose

The following letter written by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, who after being imprisoned without trial under the Bengal Ordinance, was permitted recently to proceed to Europe to recoup his shattered health, appears in the "Manchester Guardian" of April 1. It exposes very tellingly the niggardiness of the Government of India in the matter of the allowances made to the families of the hundreds of Bengal "politicals" whom it has imprisoned without trial.

Mr. Bose states that the vast majority of the Bengal prisoners numbering approximately 1500 do not get any "family allowance" at all, despite the clear rules laid down under the Bengal Ordinance.

A lot of agitation has been carried on for some time past in the press and in the House of Commons against the supposed liberality of the Government of India and the Government of the Bengal Presidency in the matter of granting allowances to State prisoners who are in prison without trial. I crave the hospitality of your columns for placing before the public some facts concerning this matter. I was a State prisoner (incarcerated without trial) from October, 1924, to May, 1927, and again from January, 1932, to February, 1933, and am familiar with the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818 and the Bengal Ordinance (now called the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act) under which citizens are confined in custody without trial and without any charge being formulated against them, even in private.

PROVISION FOR FAMILIES.

Under the regulation and the Bengal Ordinance, which empower the Government to imprison citizens without trial for an indefinite period, there is a statutory obligation on the part of the Government to treat State prisoners in custody according to their rank and station in life and to provide a suitable allowance for the maintenance of their families and their dependents.

At present there are approximately 1500 State prisoners belonging to the Province of Bengal who are confined in prisons in different parts of India. The vast majority of them do not get "any family allowance."

Among those who are lucky enough to get some allowance, the majority do not get more than £45 per annum. A much smaller number get £90 per annum, and it is doubtful even more than two State prisoners get £180 or so per annum.

Only two out of 1500 State prisoners get approximately £1000 per annum for the maintenance of their families and their dependents. I know the facts about one of them, for he is none other than my own brother, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who has been a State prisoner since February, 1932.

CASE OF SARAT BOSE.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is a barrister-at-law who, even Government will admit, occupies a position in the front rank of the Calcutta Bar, besides holding an important position in the municipal and public life of Calcutta. In recent years the Government have assessed his income tax on an annual income of approximately £4,480. He has a large family and a large circle of dependents. Repeated examination was made of his private accounts by the Political Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

SMALL-POX STILL PERSISTS IN CITY

155 Attacks Caused In Past Week

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 22nd April:—

The total mortality 505 was 83 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the corresponding week of 1932 was 423 and death rate 18.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 526 and death rate 22.0.

Out of the total deaths, 157 were among infants under one year of age. Out of this number 28 were from Small-pox.

During the week, Small-pox caused 115 attacks including 1 imported from Palghar and 65 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks including 1 imported from Sholapur and 3 deaths. Cholera was absent.

The total number of Vaccinations performed during the week was 1,436. Primary Vaccinations 299 and Re-Vaccinations 1,137.

The number of births registered during the week was 440 as against 498 for the 16th week of 1932 and 443 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1928-1932).

ment to satisfy themselves about his monthly recurring expenditure. He had a son studying in Europe at the time of his imprisonment. Nevertheless, a sum was allotted to his family and dependents which falls far short of the requirements of the case and the provisions of statute.

In keeping with the requirements of statute, the Government have in the past always paid the insurance premium of State prisoners during their confinement in custody, but in the past the sums to be paid as insurance premium were usually very small. In the case of Mr. Sarat Bose, when it was found that approximately £1,340 per annum would have to be paid as insurance premium, the Government went back on their usual procedure. I am afraid that the agitation raised by a certain group in Parliament and in the press also had something to do with stiffening the attitude of the Government of India in this matter.

In 1928 and 1929 I had something to do with organising relief for the families of State prisoners in custody, and I can say from my personal knowledge that in the vast majority of cases the families of State prisoners are forced to live in indescribable want and misery because their "bread-winners" are clapped in prison for indefinite periods.

SOME QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In conclusion, I would invite some interested M.P. to table a question on the following points in order to verify my statements:

1. The total number of State prisoners in custody under Regulation 3 of 1818 and the Bengal Ordinance (Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act).
2. The total number of State prisoners getting no allowance at all for their families and dependents.
3. The total number getting up to £45 per annum.
4. The total number of State prisoners getting up to £90 per annum for the upkeep of their families and dependents.
5. The total number of getting £180 per annum for the upkeep of their families and their dependents.

HIS OWN CASE.

Regarding my own case, I shall only add that neither between 1924 and 1927 nor in 1932-33 was I given a farthing for the maintenance of my dependents. And the Government knew that in 1924, when I was arrested, I was drawing approximately £1,340 per annum as the chief executive officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation—Yours, etc.,

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, (Formerly Mayor of Calcutta). Sanatorium Dr. Furth, Vienna, March 28.

ALL FAITHS CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Nasik In May

The Hon. Secretary of the All-Faiths Conference, writes:—

An All-Faiths Conference will be held at the Circle Cinema Theatre, Nasik, from the 27th to 29th May next. Sir Rabindranath Tagore has been invited to preside at the Conference.

The Conference will be composed of Delegates from all parts of India. Owing to shortness of time it is not possible to extend invitations to individuals and institutions abroad to participate in the work of the Conference.

The direct objects of the Conference will be:—

To bring together persons believing in the essential unity of the Human Family and the unity behind all faiths with a view to setting on foot an all-India movement for the propagation of such ideas, for the promotion of mutual understanding among people professing different faiths and for the union of people now kept apart by sectarian and racial differences;

To set up organizations in different parts of the country to carry out these objects by day-to-day work;

To establish contact with organizations in other parts of the

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

Volunteers' Services In Riots Appreciated At Annual Meeting

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps writes:—

The third ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps was held on Sunday last at the registered office of the Society.

The Secretary read the report of the Managing Committee and submitted the audited statement of accounts of the Society for the period ending 31st December 1932 which were adopted.

In the audited statement of accounts the total receipts for the year shown were Rs. 2840/ including a donation of Rs. 1000/ from Port Trust Bonds received from the Liquidators of the United Hindu Club. The general fund of the Society amounts to Rs. 3858.

THEIR SERVICE IN RIOTS.

In the report it was stated that the Volunteers of the Corps rendered conspicuous service during the communal riots in May and June last which service was greatly appreciated by the Press and the Public in Bombay and that a detailed report of the work done by the Ambulance Corps during the said period was given in the Second Annual Report of the Society. It was further stated that the Ambulance Corps had been doing Removal Service in a satisfactory manner, removing sick and injured persons to Hospitals and other places, in the Society's Ambulance Car, free of charge, in the City and that the public of Bombay were taking good advantage of this Voluntary Service offered by the Corps.

NEW OFFICER COMMANDING.

Dr. H. D. Dasgupta was appointed Officer Commanding of the Voluntary Corps for the current year. The President in winding up the proceedings expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the Society during the period under review and the spirit, discipline and discipline displayed by the Volunteers of the Corps and the services rendered by them to the public during the months of May and June 1932.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the proceedings terminated.

THUNDERSTORMS IN MYSORE & S. DECCAN.

Western Disturbance Persists Over Kashmir

POONA, April 26.

Unsettled conditions in Andaman Sea have caused nearly general rain in Tenasserim and trough of low pressure extends this morning from Central Burma to Andaman Sea, with local thunderstorms.

Rain also has fallen in Assam and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Orissa. Western disturbance persists over Kashmir and has caused light local thunderstorms there and in north Punjab hills. Scattered thunderstorms are also reported from Mysore and South Deccan.

Temperatures remain below normal from United Provinces to Bengal and in the centre of the country.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Rangoon two inches, Amherst one and half inch, Tavoy three quarters of an inch, Mergui, Half an inch; Sibagar three quarters of an inch; Cherapunji half inch; Dibrugarh, Chandel quarter inch; Sonamarg half inch; Kurnool one inch; Ranchur, Bellary, Kodakana quarter inch.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue in Tenasserim and in Irrawaddy division and increase in Kashmir and north Punjab hills. Local thunderstorms may recur in south Deccan and extend in south Madras.—A.P.

world engaged in the pursuit of similar ideals and similar activities;

To co-operate in all movements having for their object the removal of racial and religious barriers and the promotion of inter-communal and inter-racial unity and concord.

The Conference will have nothing to do with politics.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The minimum fee for membership of the Conference has been fixed as under:—

Patrons Rs. 500
Life Members Rs. 100
Ordinary Members Rs. 2

The fee for delegates is—Rs. 2.

The representative Organisation Committees have been appointed in connection with the work of the Conference—one at Bombay and the other at Nasik. The Chairman of the Bombay Committee is His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurkoti Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Masani, Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan and Mr. Gamanlal Vakil are Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Nasik Committee.

MERCY FOR THE ERRING

Sir Ghulam Hussein Pays Tribute To Prisoners' Aid Society

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay, presided over the 17th annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday evening.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Ghulam Hussein highly praised the work of the Society and said that the object of the institution were such as could not fail to commend themselves to every lover of humanity. It was an institution for the dispensing of mercy to the erring.

FIRST LAPSE.

A large number of the offenders owed their first lapse to strong temptations or even perhaps to sore need rather than to any criminal tendency. If such assistance was not available, here could be no wonder and perhaps little blame if the offender became a hardened criminal. The work of the society therefore was not only of humanitarian merit but of the highest social and economic value.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

Proceeding he said that crime diverted energy from useful channels into bad ones, and the work of helping men and women to get out of evil ways was of the highest importance to society. In conclusion, he appealed to the public for help to the society.

REPORT.

The report among other things stated:

The 17th Annual Report of the Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society stated that during the year, the Society afforded relief to 654 persons as against 602 in 1931. The assistance given consisted as usual of providing money for food, clothing, railway or steamer passages and providing shelter.

Careful enquiries were made, before providing monetary assistance was given as to whether the cases were deserving ones. The Central Committee have with much regret to state that the humanitarian work conducted by the Society received practically no recognition or response from the public. But for the grant in aid which the Society received from the Government of Bombay, it would have been impossible for the Society to carry on its activities. The work of the Society was not merely humanitarian but had an important practical and economic bearing as well. The Society's primary mission was to rescue first offenders. Such persons would make good if they were assisted and given a chance of earning honest livings, they would in all probability turn a new leaf, become good and perhaps useful citizens. Imprisonment left a terrible taint on a person's character and should a first offender, in consequence of this find all avenues of livelihood barred, there could be little wonder if in such circumstances he was driven to commit further breaches of the law and became transformed in due course into a hardened criminal and a menace to Society. It was thus in the best interests of the public that it was in fact an insurance against an increase of crime, to help one who through no criminal intention but from sheer desperation and temptation had for the first time got himself within reach of the law. Out of the 654 persons to whom relief was afforded during the 1932 were women. 540 were first offenders. 71 had two previous convictions. The remaining 43 had three or more convictions.

The report was unanimously adopted. After appointing office bearers for the next year, the meeting terminated.

HOME HYGIENE EXAM. RESULTS

The Home Hygiene Class organised by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay at the Mandal's Industrial School in Girgaon and conducted by Dr. G. D. Khandekar, was examined on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association by Dr. G. S. Wazkar, on the 1st of April.

Eight candidates appeared for the examination and the following seven of them have been declared successful:—(In order of merit).

1. Miss Subhadra Shrotri, 2. Miss Indumati Sav, 3. Miss Indira Wagle, 4. Miss Kusum Rajapurkar, 5. Miss Kamala Vengurlekar, 6. Miss Vatsala Rajapurkar, and 7. Miss Tani Palkar.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN YARN MARKET

Policy Of Throat Cutting

NO PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT

Bombay, April 26.

There is no special change to report in the Yarn Market during the past week. Prices have continued to remain more or less unchanged with a quiet undertone and the fluctuations have been very narrow. Manufacturers and dealers have been eagerly awaiting the results of the Washington Conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald and as usual till such time when anything definite is not known the World Exchange have been fluctuating very heavily which naturally dislocate Trade and Commerce. The Yarn Market has not been free from all these uncertainties and admittedly this has affected the demand very unfavourably. Turnover consequently has been extremely limited during the week and everybody seems to have adopted a policy of wait and see. Reports from almost all consuming districts are yet very discouraging and although the Cotton market has remained very steady at the present level of prices there has been hardly any improvement in the demand for yarns from any districts. Reports from Calcutta and Rangoon are very unsatisfactory and it is further reported that Calcutta Mills have been selling their yarns at comparatively much cheaper prices. As regards the Northern Markets, the movement of yarn has been very slow mostly due to the harvesting period. It is also reported that the weavers now prefer going to the fields rather than weave yarns owing to their not being able to get even sufficient for their livelihood. As regards Southern Markets, the competition between various Mills on that side is very keen and the policy of throat cutting seems to have been adopted owing to the absence of satisfactory demand and owing to a cumulation of stocks. The Overseas markets are also lifeless and our trade with almost all important markets have been steadily falling due to various restrictions in the form of Tariff and Exchanges. In the circumstances, it is not very surprising that the sales to all these important Export markets have considerably fallen during the last few months. The situation on the whole so far as the Indian yarns are concerned, remains therefore unsatisfactory and whilst we do not expect any material decline in prices there does not appear to be any chance of improvement in the near future at least so long as the present state of affairs continues.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is practically nothing doing in this class of yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have slightly declined in this class of yarns due to absence of satisfactory demand owing to heavy stocks in the consuming districts. No forward business of importance has been possible probably due to fears of increase in Import Duty.

ART SILK YARNS.

The syndicate prices remain unchanged but the market has been somewhat lower owing to sufficient stocks in the consuming districts. Japanese quotations remain practically unchanged with hardly any forward business doing.

INDIAN YARNS.

The expected announcement regarding increase in Import Duty on Cotton piece-goods from all countries except Britain to the extent of 25 p.c. has not yet been out and this has naturally created disappointment amongst millowners and the general public. The optimists in Trade have yet been eagerly awaiting this announcement from Simla at this moment, although everything looks very uncertain at the moment. Stocks of yarn and cloth with our Mills have been increasing and the sales are far too small. The present situation is full of anxiety and the earlier the relief is announced and better for all concerned.

SWADESHI MARKET MUSEUM.

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee, writes:—

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Museum earnestly requests those manufacturers who have already booked their cupboards in the swadeshi market museum at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to send their exhibits to the Swadeshi Market Committee office before the 29th of the current month.

Further he appeals to all those prominent Swadeshi manufacturers, agents and dealers who have not booked their cupboards in the Museum to do so at an early date because all the necessary arrangements for the opening of the Museum will be completed and the Museum will be opened in a very short time.

INDIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE'S MISSION

Public Invited To Support Scheme For Publication Of Best Product Of Indian Literature

The Indian Research Institute has been inaugurated to promote Ancient Indian culture by publication of the best products of Indian Literature. For the present, it has undertaken to publish the Vedic Series.

The compilation of a comprehensive and up-to-date edition of the most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, the Rgveda Samhita, has been undertaken by a board of eminent scholars. It is felt that the Vedas which are the foundation of India's Religious Thought are neither obtainable by the majority of the Hindus, nor are they given the attention they deserve. It is partly due to their being recorded in ancient Sanskrit not easily intelligible to the non-Sanskritists of the land. In order to remove this long-felt want, the Institute will publish in a most critical way with trilingual translations and explanatory notes the whole Vedic literature. It will be issued in fascicles and one fascicle will be published every month. It will consist of:—

(1) The Text, with the accent marks, Sakalya's Padapatha, Sayanacharya's Commentary, extracts from other ancient Indian commentators, viz. Skandawamin, Venkatamadhava, Gunavishnu, Anandathirth, etc., (most of which are not available in the market), explanatory and critical notes in Sanskrit, and variant readings.

(2) English translation (in the light of Sayana's Commentary), critical notes embodying among others different interpretations of great European and American Vedic scholars, viz. Roth, Pischel, Langlois, Geldner, Ludwig, Rosen, Grassmann, Bloomfield, etc. together with a synopsis of the results of historical, geological, archaeological and philological researches of eminent Indologists.

(3) Hindi translation (in the light of Sayana's commentary) with short explanatory notes and viewpoints of other interpreters, viz. Dayananda Saraswati, etc.

(4) Bengali translation (in the light of Sayana's commentary) with requisite explanatory notes.

Besides, there shall be critical and elaborate Introductions in Sanskrit, English, Hindi and Bengali embodying all the researches into the Vedic literature.

In order to make it obtainable by one and all, a very moderate price has been fixed and a subscription system has been introduced. Each fascicle containing all the above four portions will be of not more than 128 pages and of not less than 100 pages. The annual subscription has been fixed at Rs. 12 (excluding postage) and half yearly subscription at Rs. 6 (excluding postage). Every subscriber will be entitled to the Sanskrit, English and either of the vernacular portions (Hindi or Bengali), each of which will be printed in separate forms. He is also entitled to certain other privileges as detailed in the Rules and Regulations.

The public are requested to enrol themselves as subscribers to this standard edition of the most valuable sacred literature of the Hindustan and the most ancient literary record of Indo-European Peoples.

For particulars, those interested, should apply to the Hon. Secretary, The Indian Research Institute, 55, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta (India).

The following appeal for support for the Institute has been issued:—

The present is but an expression and extension of the past. To understand the present, we have to go back in the past and a just appreciation of the legacies of the past entails a reckoning up of its treasures. The past helps to understand the present and to mould the future. India has a glorious creative past—a past rich in varied products of the human intellect. Centuries have come and gone and still it is unfolding its treasures to the eager seekers day to day. The masterly systems of Scholastic thoughts, thousands of years after their birth are still the wonder and admiration of this intellect-ridden age. As usual with a progressive civilization, the early Indian mind was not confined to eager searches after the Absolute Truth, it also travelled into the realms of Positive and Natural Sciences like Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Medicine, etc., and has bequeathed to us rich contributions which at least in some aspects are still unexplored.

In order to awaken a widespread interest in those magnificent products of ancient Indian Culture and Civilisation which are not appreciated in the true spirit in the present day due to their being recorded in a language not easily intelligible to the ordinary men and women, the Indian Research Institute has been formed with a strong Executive Committee representing various Schools of Thought. It will aim to work in fields trodden by Institutions like Asiatic Society of Bengal, the

Buddhist Text book Society, the Calcutta University, the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, the Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad and other learned bodies that have been able to cope with but a small portion of the works and much yet remains to be done. The Institute will try to supplement and not supplant the works of these Institutions. There shall be simultaneous researches and publication embodying their results in several hitherto untrodden spheres. At present it has been decided to undertake the publication of the Vedic Series beginning with the Rg. Veda Samhita—the oldest product of human civilisation and also an Ayurveda Series—a field in which little research work has been attempted so far. Though there are some editions of the Rg. Veda—most of them are out of print or too costly or too literal to be of much practical utility. The Institute aims at the publication of a fairly critical and moderately priced editions so that the Vedas can be obtainable by one and all at a reasonable cost.

The Vedic Series will consist of a critical introduction by an eminent Indologist, the texts (showing the variances in readings) and translations in English, Hindi and Bengali in the light of Sayan's commentary with scholarly footnotes showing other interpretations. A fascicle will be issued every month on the subscription system at the rate of Rs. 12/- per annum.

To carry out this objective, it is needless to point out that ungrudging services of men and supply of money are required. We are confident that these shall not be found wanting in such a noble cause in the pious knowledge-loving land of Hindustan. The public are requested to help the Institute by becoming subscribers and Patrons. Voluntary contributions and donations will also be thankfully received by the Secretary and duly acknowledged in the papers.

Signatories:—Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Jatindra Nath Basu, Ajodhya Prasad, Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan, Kailas Nag, Saroj Kumar Das, Sri Devaniltha Dhamapala, Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, Mahendra Nath Sircar, Swami Yasudevvananda, Padmaraj Jain, Swami Satyananda, Nalinaksha Dutt, Satish Chandra Seal and others.

THROUGH TOLERANCE TO HARMONY

Mr. Chetty's Address At International Religious Conference

In the course of his Valedictory address at the International Religious Conference, held at Bangalore last week Mr. Kandaswamy Chetty of Madras said:—

"Half the trouble in the world proceeds from the existence of a multitude of religions and religious sects in the world. We know that one hindrance to the realization of unity in India is the diversity of religious beliefs and practices among the people. As the Tamil poet and saint Thayanavar says—Each creed claims God as its own property to the exclusion of others, and this gives rise to disputes innumerable."

RELIGIOUS HARMONY.

Unless there is radical change in our conception of the relation of religions to one another, the present disunity will prevail. Do we not think of the various religions of the world as rivals to one another? Of course there are always people whose business in life is to keep us divided. If we are united then our occupation will be gone. But if we wish to live a life of harmony within ourselves and with our neighbours, a life of service and sympathy and not of hatred and strife, we should make our own adjustments in our thought.

NO MUTUAL RIVALRY.

The relation of Religions to one another is that of mutual supplementation and not of mutual rivalry or enmity. There is no need, no reason, for a battle of religions. The battle ought to be between Truth and Error between Goodness and Evil, between Truth and Goodness on one side and Error and Evil on the other, wherever found; whether in our own religion or in other religions.

Now, applying these considerations to our country at this stage of her evolution and on the eve of a great advance in self-expression if not in self-determination, I would say that religions tolerance, more needed as it is, is not enough. Mere-tolerance is at best a negative, passive virtue; and, Professor Seeley has said, goodness unless it is active and aggressive is no goodness. What is wanted is a cordial religious rapprochement between the followers of different religions.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishak Shud 3, 1939.
Muslim—Moharrum 1, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 23, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 13m.
Sunset—6h. 59m.
High tide—0.44, 13.44.
Low tide—0.52, 19.32.
PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 3rd May, 4h. 9m. a.m.
Full Moon 10th May, 3h. 34m. a.m.
Last Quarter 16th May, 6h. 20m. a.m.

SATURDAY, April 29.
Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Hall, 3 p.m.

DOMESTIC

OCCURRENCE

UTHMANA NOTICE

Piroia wife of Rustom Hormusji Modi and daughter of Jivaji Dhanshaw, Uthmana Ceremony at 3 p.m. to-day at No. 91, Warden Road.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAM.—The Results of the Intermediate Science Examination will be declared on Saturday, (29th April), at 11-30 a.m. Instead of on Monday, (1st May), as previously announced.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomed-brooy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 22nd April, 1939 was 257. Of these 185 were males and 72 females.

SRI VISISHTADVAITA SIDDHANTA SABHA.—Under the auspices of the above Sabha the annual Birth day utsavam of Sri Ramanuja will be celebrated from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. on Sunday next at Napoo Building, Matunga (G. I. P. R.). Religious discourse will be given between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES UNION.—One hour harbour trip is arranged for members on Sunday, April 30th. All members are urged to join this trip. The boat leaves at 6.15 p.m. from Apollo Bunder. The cost per head is Re. 1. All desirous of joining should be present at 6 p.m. at Apollo Bunder.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

TWO GREAT STARS
IN A DRAMA OF
POWER & THRILLS

Tallulah
BANKHEAD
Robert
MONTGOMERY



Also Showing
PITTS & TODD COMEDY
1933 GRAND NATIONAL

NEXT SATURDAY

Marie
DRESSLER
Polly
MORAN
the
Laugh Queens
in
"PROSPERITY"

BOOKING IS NOW OPEN

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE.—"Week Ends Only." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR.—"They Just had to Get Married." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS.—"Zaheri Sanp." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"Faithless." Daily at 8-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON.—"Puran Bhakta." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"Mummy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"The Sign of the Cross." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END.—"Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY.—"Arms and the Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES.—"One Hour With You." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE.—"Naksha-E-Sulemani." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA.—"Lanka-Dahan." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin, Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.
12-0 noon.—Selection of Indian Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market. Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available. Interval.
7-00 p.m.—The Weekly Music Talk. By Arthur Cole.
7-10 p.m.—An Hour in Vienna (Parlophone Records) Dajos Bela and his Orchestra and 20th Lorand and her Orchestra with songs by Richard Tauber.
7-30 p.m.—Empire Relay.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seed, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
9-00 p.m.—European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-10 p.m.—Indian Programme. News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Khamar. Instrumental Music. Madhavi Sitar solo. Master Dinkar in humorous Marathi songs.
11-00 p.m.—God Save The King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—A talk on India, by Sir John Perronet Thompson. K C S I. K C I E.
7-30 p.m.—Evansong, from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m.—Shakespearean programme (Gramophone records).
8-35 p.m.—Concert by the Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—The E. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Musical Comedy programme (Gramophone records).

IDAR-STATE SUBJECTS PUBLIC MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Idar Prajaktiya Mandal a public meeting of the Idar State Subjects and its sympathisers will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hira Baug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to protest against the arrest and detention of Mr. Parjibhai Amdabhai, the peasant leader and to consider the present situation of Idar-State. Mr. Manishanker Trivedi will preside.

SECRETARIAT PEONS' CO-OP CREDIT SOCIETY.—The fourth annual report of the Bombay Secretariat Peons' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., shows rapid progress made in a short period of time. The membership has risen from 171 in the first year to 331 in the year 1932-33. The working capital amounts to Rs. 27,000 against Rs. 10,000 in the first year. The Society has endeavoured to set up a Thrift Fund. The Government auditors report that this society is one of the best societies for members of the menial class and has been very efficiently managed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 29th inst. and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th inst. and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 29th idem at 6-0 a.m.

MR. B. LOKARE IN
J. J. HOSPITAL
Suffering From Hernia:
Operation On Friday

Mr. Bhaskarrao Lokare, Secretary of the Hindustani Seval Dal, the All-India Volunteer Organisation of the Congress, who has been undergoing a year's imprisonment, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday for treatment of hernia.

Mr. Lokare was arrested and jailed under the Ordinance in 1932, and was kept in the Belgaum and Nasik Jail until he was brought down to Bombay.

It appears that a few days ago Mr. Lokare applied to the authorities to be let out on parole as he wanted to consult private doctors, as he was suffering from hernia. The authorities refused to let him out and now he has been admitted into the J. J. Hospital to be operated on Friday.

Dr. Mulgaonker, is being approached by friends and well-wishers of Mr. Lokare, for examination before the operation is performed.

INQUEST ON VICTIM OF
QUEEN'S ROAD
SMASHHearing Adjourned After
Recording Wife's
Evidence

Formal evidence was recorded by Mr. F. W. Pereira, the deputy Coroner of Bombay at the inquest held over the body of Sakharan Nanoo Charan, a driver of one of the cars, which collided on the Queen's Road on Tuesday afternoon. The wife of Nanoo stated that her husband left the house yesterday morning to go to his duty, and in the afternoon she was informed that he had been taken to the G. T. Hospital having received multi-farious injuries all over the body. She went to the Hospital, where he died at 4 p.m.

Medical evidence stated that the deceased was brought to the Hospital on Tuesday at 2-30, in an unconscious state. He was bleeding from ears, nose and mouth. He died at 4 p.m. due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

Further hearing has been postponed to May 4.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE

At the meeting of the Institute held on the 20th instant the following resolutions, besides others, were put forward by Mr. M. J. Malegamvala and they were passed unanimously by the meeting:—
1. "This meeting is of opinion that a Cabin be provided for the Institute Telephone."
2. "This meeting is of opinion that the minutes of the Managing Committee Meetings be put up on the Notice Boards for the information of the members just as the Agenda which is exhibited from time to time."
3. "This meeting is of opinion that adequate shades of the 'pendant' type be provided to the existing 'dazzling' lights everywhere in the Reading Hall."

Mr. Malegamvala described the great annoyance caused by the present open and dazzling lights.
4. "This meeting is of opinion that Cup-boards Nos. 63, 65, 66 and 68 of Gujarati Books be rearranged to avoid dumping of books already there."

"The members further desire the management to replace such old and tattered Gujarati Books in these cup-boards by new ones."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Tannenfeld" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on 29th April, 1939.

Subscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per s.s. "Hailin Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tbo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quillmane, Mozambique, Beire and L. Marquis per s.s. "Takliwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 3rd May. Correspondence for Mauritius, Feunlon, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.—A Press Communiqué states:—All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1939, were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1939, on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOY KILLED BY
MOTOR CARDanger Of Playing In
Middle Of Road

Sakharan Mahadeo, a Hindu boy aged 5, was run over by a motor car at Bhoiwada, on Tuesday night, and died in the hospital a few hours later.

It appears that Car No. 29162, belonging to one Mr. Premchand Vellji, was going along the Hospital Avenue Road driven by one K. B. Pillai at 8 p.m. As it neared the junction of the Road, the driver of the car noticed the Hindu boy, playing just in the middle of the road. The driver applied the brakes; but before the vehicle stopped it had given a push to the boy, who was thrown 15 feet ahead and one of the wheels of the car passed over him.

The Bhoiwada police came on the scene and removed the boy to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died a few hours later.

The City Coroner will hold the inquest on May 2. The body has been handed over to the relatives.

INFRINGEMENTS
OF STAMP LAWWarning To Public: Penalty
To Extent Of Rs. 500

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In spite of warning notices issued by the Superintendent of Stamps and occasional prosecutions it appears that the general public has not yet realised the law affecting the stamping of receipts. It is often believed that acknowledgments of the receipt of money exceeding Rs. 20 need not be stamped unless the payers demand a stamped receipt. This belief is incorrect.

LIABLE TO DUTY.
Receipts liable to stamp duty include:—

(1) acknowledgments of the receipt of any money, Bill of Exchange, cheque or promissory note for sums in excess of Rs. 20;

(2) writing by which any movable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt for an amount in excess of Rs. 20; and

(3) writing by which any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged or any writing which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person, e.g. a credit entry made by a creditor in the book of a debtor and retained by the latter.

Such receipts require a stamp of anna one under Art. 53 of the Schedule I to the Stamp Act.

LIABLE TO PENALTY.
A person giving an unstamped receipt is liable to a penalty to the extent of Rs. 500 as prescribed by Section 62(1) (b) of the Stamp Act, although no demand for a stamped receipt has been made by the person making the payment.

Under Section 30 there is an obligation upon any person receiving payment of more than Rs. 20 to give a duly stamped receipt on the demand of the person making the payment. Section 65 (a) prescribes a penalty of Rs. 100 for refusing or neglecting to give a stamped receipt when one is demanded.

A cash memo, that is to say, a simple note of the sum paid is not a receipt, even though it contains the name and address of the payer, unless it contains an actual acknowledgment of the receipt of the money. Accordingly if a customer who has paid a bill of over Rs. 20 is given a bare cash memo when he demands a receipt, the recipient has committed an offence punishable under Section 65(a) of the Stamp Act.

TWO CASES OF FINE.

Action has been recently taken in two cases. In one case in which two unstamped receipts were produced, the Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 200. In another in which 18 receipts were found unstamped, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority compounded the offences for the sum of Rs. 750 in lieu of prosecution.

Unified postage stamps of one anna for use in payment of stamp duty on receipts are easily procurable at all Post Offices and there is no difficulty in stamping all receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20.

BLUE HOPE FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, April 28. The Blue Hope diamond has been offered for sale by Mrs. Edward B. McLean, who wishes to raise funds.—Reuter.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF
ARTS TO HOLD COM-
PETITION OF DESIGNS

By kind permission of the Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute, the public Exhibition of works sent in for this year's open Competition of Industrial Designs, organised by the Royal Society of Arts, will be held in the Exhibition Pavilion of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. Full particulars of the Scholarships and Prizes offered by the Society, the Goldsmiths' Company, the Cordwainers' Company, the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, the British Portland Cement Association, the Brewers' Society, the National Association of Building Societies, besides well-known manufacturers and other bodies can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

Applications for entry forms, labels and instructions must be sent to the Secretary of the Society between May 1st and May 8th, the last day for receiving entries being May 20th. Designs entered for the Competition will be received at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, London, S.W., between June 7th and June 9th. In the case of distant overseas competitors, entry forms, fees and designs will be received up to July 1st. After the judging, which takes place in July, the Prize and accepted designs will be exhibited to the public in the Exhibition Pavilion at the Imperial Institute from August 5th to August 31st (Sundays included).

If it is decided to hold a Competition in 1934, the arrangements and schedule of Prizes will be considered in October next. Several important manufacturers have already expressed a wish to offer Prizes for designs, and other firms, Trade Associations or kindred bodies desiring to take part, either by offering Prizes for designs, or by contributing to the Scholarship and General Prize Fund in connexion with the next Competition, should communicate with the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts at an early date.

BHOPAL NAWAB'S DON-
ATION TO SEVAMANDAL

BHOPAL, April 26. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has put the local Hindu public under a deep gratitude by contributing Rs. 1,000 to the Singhat Pilgrims Seva Mandal organised by the Bhopal Hindus to meet the conveniences of Pilgrims to the Ujjain fair which is now in full swing.

The Mandal makes arrangements to feed Sadhus and Sanyasis and to meet the other needs of the Pilgrims passing the Bhopal Junction 'en route' to and from Ujjain. This generous donation of His Highness is in addition to other conveniences provided by the State Sadabarar in the shape of granting articles of food and even sometimes Railway fare to deserving Sadhus and Sanyasis.

LONDON NEW YORK
CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
Previous closing	3.85 5/8
To-day's closing	3.79 1/2
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
Previous closing	3.85
To-day's opening	3.83 3/4
To-day's closing	3.79 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY	
Previous closing	7.46
To-day's opening	7.32
Difference	-14
To-day's closing	7.47
Difference	plus 01

BROACH EXPECTATION.—
April-May Rs. 179-8
July-August Rs. 186-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY	
Previous closing	5.15
To-day's opening	5.17
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing	5.18
Difference	plus 01

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3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

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PATHE
SATURDAY NEXT

CO-OP. SOCIETY
FOR HARIJANS

Opened By Dr. Trivedi At
Mody Street

The Hon. Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables Society (Bombay Provincial Board) writes: The opening ceremony of the Harijan Co-operative Society was performed by Dr. S. B. Trivedi, on the 17th inst., at 123, Mody Street, before a large gathering. The President of the Society, Mr. Joshi, explained the aims, rules and regulations of the Society and how the Harijans devoid of such helping society were squeezed by the money lenders. Mr. Parmar and Mr. Patel also explained the need of such a society which would prove a boon for Harijans.

The President, Dr. Trivedi, in declaring the Society open congratulated the workers for having succeeded in forming such an institution and requested those present to get themselves enrolled as members of the Society.

Mr. D. L. Master appealed the philanthropic public to lend a helping hand to the society by depositing free of interest whatever amount they could spare.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
RESULTS

LONDON, April 26. In the First Division of the Scottish League, Third Lanark drew with Motherwell with a goal each.—Reuter.

IMPORTS FROM
CEYLON

Hon. Peri Sunderam Seeing
Bhore To Plead For
Less Restriction

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 26. The Hon'ble Peri Sunderam, Commerce Member, Ceylon Government, who attended the meetings of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi, after creating a great impression there, proceeded to Bombay to confer with the leading members of the Indian Commerce there, arriving here to-morrow.

He will discuss with Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, Government of India, regarding the imports from Ceylon into India, principally coconuts, pressing the case of Ceylon for less restriction. At the Conference in Simla which will last 3 days he will reinforce the arguments he advanced on this question at the meeting of the Indian Chambers in Delhi. (From A Correspondent).

RETIRED TEACHER'S
MUNIFICENCE

Donates Rs. 5000 For Scholar-
ships To Harijans

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 26. Mr. Uttam Chand Gangaram, a retired head master of Government High School, has donated Rs. 5,000 for the grant of scholarships to Harijan children in primary schools.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1933

DUTY OF LEADERS

It is a great relief to learn that at last a businesslike meeting of Congress leaders is to be held at Delhi on Sunday. It will be attended primarily by those members of the Working Committee who are free and other prominent Congress leaders like Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Alam. We trust that Maulana Shaukat Ali will also be invited to confer with the Congress leaders. One of the most important tasks before the proposed Conference is to resume negotiations for a communal settlement and in that task the Maulana's fullest co-operation will be invaluable. He may also be trusted to offer wise suggestions for bringing about a suitable atmosphere for a full settlement. It is desirable too to invite leaders of different groups in the Congress circle, especially those who have recently subjected Congress policy and tactics to criticism. The Conference in short should be a thoroughly representative one to be of any real use, to ensure due examination of all points of view and to counteract certain obsessions in the minds of people long accustomed to accept unquestioningly certain views as political axioms.

AN OPEN MIND.

The convening of the Conference is itself a welcome recognition of the fact that the resolutions supposed to have been adopted by the Calcutta session of the Congress in a few minutes amidst a shower of lathi blows on the delegates need to be revised after serious and dispassionate discussion, which was rendered impossible at Calcutta. Even now the deliberations at Delhi will be useless if the leaders do not bring to their task an open mind. Every question will have to be discussed on its merits and decisions should not be swayed by personal or other extraneous considerations.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

It would, for instance, be wrong to presume that merely

because Government forbid a policy, that policy must perforce be persisted in as a point of honour regardless of the fact that it may be actually injurious to the country's interests. Similarly, it could be illogical and unfair to Gandhi to assume that any revision of present policy must mean disloyalty to him even if such revision is found expedient. The Congress leaders meeting at Delhi will, we trust, realise that they are given a rare opportunity to rescue the country from a state of stagnation for which nobody need be blamed, but into which the country has drifted by force of circumstances. And if they fail to adjust policy to the requirements of the moment they may not have another such opportunity again for long and their policy will then be more out of date and involve much needless suffering.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

If Government were wise enough to understand their own interests they would seize this eminently appropriate occasion to release all Congress prisoners. But we do not expect such wisdom and there is no object in thinking of what Government may do. Congress Leaders have no need to concern themselves with what would be the result of what would be their duty is solely and simply to decide what is best for the country. But it is as important that they should not be swayed by false notions of prestige and deterred from doing their own duty because that might involve the doing of something which the Government would like them to do, as that they should not refrain from doing it for the one and only reason that it would suit the book of the Government. The only question to be considered in taking a new decision is, whether it will be the best thing for the country. If that question can be answered in the affirmative Congress leaders need be in no doubt as to what is their proper course.

Mercy Or Our Duty

The problem which faces society at present in the matter of penology and its results is not merely one of released prisoners who may have strayed from the straight path, but to prevent the creation of more criminals every day through the instrumentality of a costly establishment maintained by the administration. It is easy enough to brand a man as a criminal and then punish him repeatedly until he becomes a hardened offender and a grave danger to the public. But it is difficult to administer laws wisely and well and set right a man who may have fallen an easy prey to temptation. While commending the work of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, we must confess that the report of last year's activities is most disappointing, though a larger number of men were helped by the institution.

We are not surprised that the Society's work does not attract wider attention and receives little help from the public. The reasons are obvious. It is a more or less officialised body with the usual names on the committee of management, headed of course by the Commissioner of Police, followed by the Inspector-General of Prisons and so on. We wonder what inspiration the Society seeks or can get at the hands of these officials, when its work ought to be conducted, if it is to succeed and inspire confidence among the public, by enthusiastic social reformers and men with fresh ideas on penology and not with the help of stereotyped and officialised views of the Police and Prison officials. In the interests of society and as a mere matter of humanity, the greatest care should be exercised not to make criminals of men who are not initially such either by nature or acquired habit. Good men

do so wrong, particularly when poverty and other adverse circumstances force them, as Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah reminded his hearers. But that is no reason for branding them as wrong-doers for all time. Our prison system is wrong, and our courts err on the side of severity. The Chairman of the meeting rightly remarked that the prevalence of crime meant the diversion of so much energy from other useful channels. But the Government seem to have paid no attention to this aspect of the question, and the ideas of penology still practised by them are crude and antiquated.

The report does not speak of any effort being made to give industrial training to first offenders, or even others, either in the jail, or when they are released and are under the protection of the Society. The Government would greatly help to lessen crime by introducing newer methods of dealing with first offenders, either by giving them industrial education and keeping them apart from hardened criminals, or by other methods into which we have no space to go here. It is not merely a question of "dispensation of mercy," as Sir Ghulam Hussein said, when we help these persons. It is the bounden duty of society and the Government to assist these men when they come out of the prison and feel themselves stranded for want of employment or sympathy or any other help for which they naturally crave. In saying so much we have no desire to condemn the work of the Society or to question the earnestness and sincerity of those connected with it, but we feel strongly that its work has become hidebound. New life requires to be put into it and newer methods of dealing with released prisoners introduced.

Childish Optimism

The British Budget presents no extraordinary features, and the small surplus is only arrived at by not providing for the payments due to the United States. It is to be seen whether like Mr. Hoover the new President also will insist on future payments whatever happens, but it is 90 per cent. probable that he will. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given no relief to the taxpayer, though the price of the poor man's beer is slightly reduced. This, of course, is a more vote catching device.

There is no sign of returning prosperity or trade revival in the Budget. All Mr. Chamberlain's optimistic assertions to the contrary are mere flapdoodle. There is ample evidence on the other hand, of trade stagnation and the failure of the National Government to make good. Above all it is clear, as indeed the Chancellor admitted, that the Ottawa and Tariff policy has fallen flat.

The Chancellor is forced to borrow £32 millions to balance his next year's Budget and the gen-

PRESS VIEWS

To Oblige Government

Is it consistent with national honour that they should so abjectly agree to go on any terms and on any conditions? Do they really think that they can radically alter the White Paper Scheme? Have they any considered policy before them? Or is it, as Mr. Horniman observes, due to sheer despair that the constitutional scheme offered to the country is the most that it is likely to get and the only thing to do, as a patriotic Indian, is to make the best of it and try to work it in the best interests of the country? It is clear from their conduct that they are more anxious to oblige the Government by hurrying to London than to hold themselves responsible to public opinion. Their very silence is proof of their shame and guilt. The simple fact that they have skulked away without a word to the public, betrays their mentality.—Swarajya.

Answered The Whistle

Co-operation at all costs, even sometimes at the sacrifice of professed political principles, has been the key-note of the policy of the Indian Moderates. Their disgruntled murmurs at the White Paper scheme became more and more inaudible as the date for the selection of Indian assessors to confer with the Joint Select Committee advanced. We did not expect that the Moderate leaders would decline to go to London; if they did not go, who would? The Government, as a matter of fact, never took their reported dissatisfaction with the proposed constitutional reforms seriously. Everybody knew that the Saprus and Jaykars were only playing at truancy, and would return to the fold the moment their indispensable services were requisitioned by the Government.—Hindustan Times.

"Fish, Flesh And Herring"

"To be colleagues, assessors and witnesses." To be fish, flesh and red-herring. This is the character that has been given to the Indian gentlemen who have been invited by the Joint Select Committee for "consultation." When they are to be colleagues, when assessors and when witnesses will, of course, be determined by the Select Committee. "Colleagues" may be equals or subordinates. Since the Indian gentlemen will not be allowed to sign the report it is to be presumed that they are not to be equal colleagues but only subordinates. "Assessors" give their opinions which are not binding on the Judges. Witnesses are merely to state what they know. We do not know at what stage the sense of self-respect of the Indian gentlemen will be satisfied.—A. B. Patrika.

Bengal Recalcitrants

The Caste Hindus have chosen to place confidence in the Harijans and have agreed to treat the Harijan representatives in the legislatures as their own. It does not lie for the Bengal Hindus now to come forward and repudiate a choice they made on a solemn occasion in full knowledge of the consequences. The recalcitrant Hindus of Bengal are endeavouring to send a deputation to the Joint Committee and are seeking to rescind the Pact without having previously consulted Gandhi, as Dr. Ambedkar has done. To seek to ignore Gandhi and to question the right of the distinguished signatories to the Pact to represent Bengal is hardly the way to win the estimation of the Indian public or of the British Joint Committee.—Indian Express.

ral outlook is about as dismal as it can be. He finds consolation in the fact that Post Office Savings Banks and Post Office Certificates show an increase of deposits and investments and deduces therefrom that the spending power of the people, despite increasing unemployment, has increased. Nobody is likely to be taken in by this. Dwindling trade returns and unemployment figures show that, while more money may have gone into some people's pockets, national prosperity has definitely slumped under this "National" Government.

The fully folly of the Ottawa and Tariff policy has not yet been realised. When it is, we shall see the end of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues. The kindest thing that one can say about them is that their perfectly childish optimism is the genuine product of a blind adhesion to economic shibboleths that were exploded before they were born.

AMERICA LEARNS ITS LESSON

(By PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW)

The man in the street naturally gets puzzled as to why there should be so many bank failures and general economic depression in the United States of America, a country which is eminently the creditor nation of the world, and which only a short time ago boasted of its having forced its helpless debtors to accept a dollar standard on bonded knees; a country which has all along insisted like the traditional Skylock on its bond being honoured to the very letter.

In order to simplify this economic puzzle, a hasty review of the recent economic history of the United States of America is necessary, a cursory glance over which will make it clear as to how this impasse came about in spite of the largest stock of gold accumulated in that country.

AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.

The American Banking System has its own peculiarities. There are certain number of banks under what is called the Federal Reserve System, whereas the rest of the banks are independent units and branch banking has not at all developed in that country. These independent Banks are made up of a very large number of what the Special Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce calls "inefficient units."

American public men since the Federal Reserve System was planted, have been very anxious to maintain these independent banks, because they are nervous about the control of the whole country's banking and finance being entirely monopolised by the Federal Reserve Board. This is because in a small body of men here as constituting the board great power is concentrated.

In the words of Sir Joshua Stamp, "never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action." These independent small banks have suffered heavily, and as is natural, the largest number that failed is

An Economist's View Of The Crisis & Its Sequel

made up of these "inefficient units."

POST-WAR FINANCE IN U. S.

During the war America, as we all knew, made enormous profits, because, though for a very short time, it became a belligerent country its losses in men and money were insignificant.

Having made an enormous profit, it naturally tried not only to consolidate the same but also thought it could attain the most advantageous position in the world through its use and multiplication. It raised impossible tariff walls with a view to see that the debtor nations did not pay their interest and capital instalments in cheaper goods, with the result that the only form in which America's debtors had to pay her was gold bars. The temporary impetus which these tariffs gave to the internal trade and industry of the country, was the pivot for taking the next step of introducing mass production, which was backed up by artificially maintained high rates of wages.

For a time industries boomed up with the result that the shares on the American Stock Exchange in Wall Street rose to exceptionally high prices thanks to speculation on huge line which this state of affairs bring in.

In the year 1929, the inevitable collapse followed with the result that millions of dollars were lost. Agricultural produce was also helped to maintain its high level by the establishment of a National Farm Board which attempted with the State Finance to buy up all surplus raw-materials, particularly wheat and cotton, so that the market prices may not fall.

In spite of these the prices ultimately fell and the only outcome of it was an enormous cost to the state.

FROZEN ASSETS.

During the time when the Agricultural Commodity prices were being thus artificially maintained through the operations of the National Farm Board and the farmers were making paper profits, the American banks in the country-side did "good business" by advancing money on the frozen assets.

(Continued on page 7)

Readers' Views

WHAT MUNICIPALITY SHOULD DO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—With reference to the article published in your esteemed daily of April 24, under the heading "Purity of Food Products" and dealing mainly with adulterated butter and ghee, may I point out that the sale of these commodities has now become a source of great danger to the public health and perhaps greatly contributes to the epidemics that break out in the city in some form or other.

There are a number of "Mail Vans" now running about town retailing "Butter" to various fruit tea-shops at a ridiculously low rate. I wonder how many of them possess licenses from the Bombay Municipality to manufacture and sell "Butter".

The unhealthy and unhygienic conditions under which some of them manufacture butter has apparently escaped your attention. If some of the custodians of our health, take the trouble to visit some of these depots from which these "Mail Vans" get their supplies they will probably have them shut down at once.

But there is also another point which is worthy of attention. I do not think you could lay all the blame on the shoulders of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, for I am aware that several Municipal cases of the description your correspondent refers to have been pending in the Police Court for over six and seven months.

The only remedy is to empower the Health Department immediately to cancel the licenses of those offending against the food laws in force. Adulteration of butter and ghee should never be countenanced and every trader, hawker or store of such adulterations should immediately be hauled up and severely dealt with and be never allowed to repeat the offence by immediately cancelling his licenses.

This is the only effective way in which the Municipality, whose primary duty is to safeguard the health of the City, could enforce their bye-laws to ensure purity of food products. The "Bombay Chronicle's" mission to cleanse the City of this menace which affects all, irrespective of caste, creed or status in life, deserves the wholehearted support of every citizen who has the welfare of this City at heart.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, April 26. "DOCTOR."

MENACE TO MARATHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Marathi speaking people might be aware that the post of a Marathi Professor in the D. College, Poona has been abolished from the month of May 1933. Marathi being one of the leading vernaculars along with Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Urdu and the latter all excluding Marathi having been continued in the Government Colleges with special professor for each of them, this is a grave injustice and it is also as surprising as insulting for the number of Marathi speaking people in the Bombay Presidency is in striking excess over those speaking the other languages.

This is a problem that deserves the serious consideration of all Marathi speaking classes and it is highly advisable that they should move the Government in the matter for getting this injustice removed. We are confident that there will be no two opinions as regards this subject. We therefore propose and request that leaders from all important places in the Presidency should convene meetings and pass resolutions condemning the attitude of the Bombay Government and requesting the Minister in charge of Education to remove this injustice and also to provide for the appointment of a special Professor of Marathi in the Elphinstone College.

On receiving the public opinion from the different places in respect of this subject the Maharashtra Sahitya Mandir, Poona has undertaken to do all that is necessary by sending a deputation to the Educational Minister, and if need be to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and to move the elected representatives of the Bombay Council.

I have therefore to request all those who are interested in the progress of our language to convene meetings as early as possible and to send the reports of such meetings to me to enable the Maharashtra Sahitya Mandir to take such steps as are necessary at their earliest convenience.—Yours, etc.

G. G. ADHIKARI, Director, Maharashtra Sahitya Mandir, Poona.

Poona, April 25.

EMINENT ECONOMISTS LEFT OUT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—My attention has been drawn to the announcement by the Government inviting some members of the Indian Legislature as delegates to the Reserve Bank and Statutory Railway Board Committees.

It is indeed disappointing to find that the Government have deliberately kept out the eminent economists and the financiers of the country who alone can speak with authority on the intricate problems of the Reserve Bank, particularly where its working affects the country's finance.

The persons who are invited, though they are very well-known have among them only a few persons who can really understand the problems of the Reserve Bank.

The Government of India will realise the dissatisfaction created by such an announcement, but if the Government is serious about placing the Reserve Bank on a proper footing and disregarding the several vested interests of other countries, I hope they will invite such eminent Indian economists to attend the Committee.

There are several economists, whose names I would like to mention here, and so far as Bombay Presidency is concerned, a few should be selected out of Professor K. T. Shah, Mr. Shroff, Mr. Subedar, Professor Wadia, Mr. Sheriar and Mr. Jannadas Udani. All have vast experience of Indian finance and any of them will surely be very useful in building up the Reserve Bank.—Yours, etc.

CHHOTALAL ISHWARDAS PAREKH.

Bombay, April 26.

ARISE, SOUTH INDIANS!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The colonisation of the South Indians, colloquially called Madras, in Bombay began roughly a quarter of a century ago and during the past decade and over permanent settlements have been established. The suburb of Matunga on the G. I. P. side of Bombay North is to all intents and purposes a South Indian Colony.

Naturally one has to admire the adventurous spirit of these people who have come a long way from their homes to eke out their daily bread. One is really impressed by the gala manner in which the South Indians recently celebrated their Ramanavami, with a crowded programme of music parties, religious recitations, Bhajans, palanquin processions and what not. But, alas, after all is said, one would like to ask what social respect the community commands in the eyes of the other communities represented in the City.

Unfortunately the answer is in the negative. Is it a Herculean task to get themselves elevated socially? Certainly not.

Year after year large sums are collected under unmetten pretexts such as musical entertainments, dramas, bhajans, let alone Ramanavami Patnamas, and these are being distributed in a manner apparently not conducive to the social welfare of the community. Has the collection been ever spent on a constructive ideal? Is it too much to have by now erected a small building where to house a well-equipped library and Reading Room affording a common meeting place for the members of the community where a bit of social life might be cultivated? The possession of such a thing would add more to the pride of the South Indians than any number of Ramanavami celebrations or Ramayana Patnamas.

Have those who have been all these years and are still collecting subscriptions for all and sundry engagements ever thought of such an ideal while engaged in their pompous activities of palanquin processions? At any rate there is no indication of such a thoughtful ambition in them.

Will they now at least realise that corporate life and social dignity are essential requisites to command respect from others and strive towards the early achievement of the ideal? Members of other communities who have come from sister Provinces and settled here, though small in number, have stolen a march over the South Indians in this respect and as such the latter would do well to divert their energies and resources towards rendering a common good which will contribute to the welfare and social respect of the community.

Will the South Indians arise now?—Yours, etc.

SOUTH INDIAN.

Bombay, April 25.

WHY JAPAN IS ABLE TO UNDERSELL

Mr. Aelbert Raymond's Lucid Analysis Of What Seems A Conundrum To Some

Speaking at the annual meeting of the United Mills Company Ltd. yesterday held in the offices of the Managing Agents, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Co., Mr. Aelbert Raymond, the Chairman, said:—

You will no doubt want me to tell you something about that burning question of the hour—Japanese competition—and its bearing on our Mill industry.

To the man in the street it is a puzzling matter how the Japanese so successfully compete in India when in addition to his buying his cotton in India, he has to pay freight all the way to Japan and once more when he ships the manufactured article to India. A good deal has been said and written at different times with a view to explaining this riddle, so what I am going to say to you to-day is nothing new, except that the difficulty is apparently greater to-day when even with a 50 per cent duty on Japanese imports, our industry is still crying for more protection. When we point out that the depreciated value of the Yen has intensified the competition, we are asked in some quarters, "If that is the case, do they not pay more for the cotton which they buy in terms of the same depreciated currency?"

HOW IT IS DONE

I shall try to explain as simply as possible and within the limited compass of a meeting of this nature.

Firstly, on the question of freight. The carriage of Cotton from Bombay to Japan, and that of cloth from Japan to Bombay comes to roughly 5 pence per lb. On the other hand, if you compare the rates of say, shipping Cotton from Karachi to Bombay and Karachi to Kobe, the difference in favour of Bombay is 1½ pence per lb. Take another instance. Cloth shipped from Bombay to Calcutta, and from Japan to Calcutta shows a difference of 4 pence per lb. in favour of Bombay. In the light of other enormous advantages enjoyed by Japan, these differences are negligible, as I shall presently show you.

A totally different state of affairs operates once the cotton gets to Japan. Their mills work in two shifts totalling 17 hours a day, to our 10 hours. Besides, the number of rest days is fewer there than here, so that per month they work 510 hours to our 250. You will realise that by reason of this double working hours their cost of manufacture is considerably less, for, while they have to pay double for labour and power, their overhead expenses are practically the same.

Just here, I would point out that in cases where we have to import the cotton such as Americans, etc., for making fine quality cloths, there is an import duty of 1 anna per lb. which operates against us.

WORKERS' OUTPUT

Secondly, the weaver in Japan works an average of 9 ordinary looms to 2 ordinary looms per man in Bombay. In the spinning section, on an average of 400 count, one spinner spins 1200 spindles against maximum of 220 spindles per man in Bombay. To put it in another way, for producing one bale of 20s yarn of 400 lbs., the Japanese Mill employs 8 hands, while in Bombay we have to have 18 hands.

Then again, about 80 per cent of Japanese Mill labour is female, between the ages of 14 and 18. Now you know that juvenile female labour is cheaper than women labour, and cheaper still than male labour.

The wages of a weaver per loom in Bombay to-day is the highest in the world, not excluding Lancashire, on similar cloth where the extended loom system is in force. In Bombay for 60 hours' work a weaver earns 100

as per loom against an average of 12 as. for the same number of hours in Japan.

THE EVENTUAL RESULT.

Now let us see what is the eventual result of all the foregoing on the cost of a pound of plain cloth as produced in Bombay compared to the cost of bringing it all the way from Japan to our shores.

On a coarse yarn cloth the difference is more than 3 as. per lb. and as we go finer in quality the difference becomes greater, so much so that in bleached dyed or printed cloths it is hopeless for us to compete. Owing to the conservatism of our labour, it has been almost impossible to date to reduce the number of operatives per 1,000 spindles when spinning fine counts, and likewise in the weaving section. Some progress has been made and is being made in this direction. It is to be hoped that with adequate protection over a period, for fine cloth, the relative condition of both 20s and 40s will be in proportion to Japan.

EFFECT OF DEPRECIATION

I shall now deal with the query raised in the earlier part of my speech as to the higher price that they have to pay for cotton by reason of the depreciation in Yen. I need hardly point out that a bale of cotton does not represent in value a bale of cloth. On a rough basis it has been reckoned that the proportion which the cost of raw cotton bears to the selling price of cloth is 40 per cent in the classes of goods similar to those made in Indian Mills. So that our competitors get back the extra expenditure on cotton and much more on the remaining 60 per cent of the value of the cloth.

Now let us consider the duty that the imported cloth has to bear. At the end of August 1932 the duty on non-British imported cloth was raised from 31½ per cent to 50 per cent. The recommendation of the Tariff Board was, incidentally, for an increase of 10 per cent. This was based on the then ruling rate of the rupee-yen exchange which was 100. Between the time of their recommendation to Government, and the notification of Government for the increase in duty, the yen fell to 88. Based on the same calculation, therefore, the increase should have been brought up to something like 90 per cent. On to-day's basis, owing to a further depreciation of the yen, the duty should be about 100 per cent.

WHAT IT MEANS

Just think what this means. The normal ruling rupee-yen rate just before Great Britain went off Gold was 138. Japan followed her example some weeks later, and to-day the Yen is quoted in the vicinity of 80. In other words, the consumer in India, who paid 22 as. for a Yen's worth of cloth normally, pays less than 13 as. to-day. This was of course to a certain extent adjusted by the increase in the duty, but it has been found inadequate by reason of the continued depreciation of the Yen. This subtle and powerful mechanism of exchange is proving a deadly weapon in crippling not only the cotton industry but a score of others in India. It affords a subsidy to the sale of Japanese goods to this enormous extent and enables their merchants to land their goods here at prices which can only be described as cut-throat. There is a boom in Japan, but here, in proportion as Japanese goods displace Indian unemployment, there is an increase in unemployment.

THE SCIENTIFIC WAY

A scientific basis of meeting the situation would obviously be to impose a sliding scale of duty. In other words, every depreciation of the Yen would mean a corresponding increase of duty, and vice versa. This is exactly what France did the moment she was faced by a similar situation. Similar measures were also adopted by Belgium, Holland, Germany, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. This enactment was merely a measure to restore the tariff balance to its original level. Even Japan has done something similar. By Imperial Ordinance tariff duties may be increased at once against the importation of foreign goods that are unreasonably cheap. Incidentally, they have increased the duty on pig iron by 250 per cent.

Furthermore, our present scale of duty on cloth does not operate equally all along the line. I would remind you that side by side with the 50 per cent duty ad valorem, there is a minimum specific duty of 5½ as. per lb. on plain greys. That is, the Customs charge duty on whichever scale that brings in a larger yield. In the case of low priced cloth, the specific duty operates cloth adequately, but not so in the case of dearer quality cloth.

REVIVE RURAL INDUSTRY

Shitole's Appeal At Ujjain Agricultural Exhibition

(From A Correspondent)
UJJAIN, April 25.

The All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Ujjain was opened by Lt. Col. Sardar Sir Appajirao Shitole, Amilumra Vice-President, Council of Regency, Gwalior.

About 4000 exhibits of various kinds were tastefully arranged in the Assembly Hall of the Mahadev College and there were about 140 shops in the bazar.

After the welcome song was over, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the audience made a brief sketch of the endeavours made by Gwalior Government in reviving the agriculture and other industries of the State. He invited the attention of the audience to the fact that the late Maharaja Madhavrao had very strongly supported the cottage and rural industry.

The Chairman then requested Sir Appajirao to open the Exhibition.

"EDUCATE VILLAGERS."

Sardar Sir Appajirao, declaring the Exhibition open paid a brilliant tribute to the former lustre of the City of Ujjain and the sacred Singhasth fair. He said, 80 per cent of the population inhabit the villages and it was a difficult problem to wipe out the vast difference between towns and villages. It was necessary to go into the villages and enlighten the village folk on subjects such as scientific researches regarding agriculture, cattle-breeding and other allied occupations, facilities for the villages in regard to education, health, sanitation and other local matters.

The Sardar concluding his address admired and thanked the workers for their enthusiasm and labours in arranging the exhibition and declared the exhibition open.

FIRST MEETING WITH NEW PRESIDENT

Sholapur City Fathers Appreciate Malay's Services

SHOLAPUR, April 26.

The first meeting of the Sholapur Municipality after the election of the new President was held yesterday to declare the by-election result of Ward 3.

Mr. Kohns lodged an objection to continue the proceedings of to-day's meeting under the chairmanship of the illegally elected President, Mr. Jakkal. The objection was recorded before the business commenced.

The confirmation of the proceedings of the last meeting was postponed on the members complaining of want of time.

The resolution of the appreciation of the unique and meritorious services of the retiring president Rao Bahadur Mulay, was moved from the Chair and was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Salgar was declared elected in the bye-election by 739 votes against 520.—A. P.

Let me make this clear. If a cloth is worth, let us say, 6 as. per lb., the specific duty (which in this case, is higher than the ad valorem duty) operates, and is equal to a duty of 87½ per cent. If a cloth is worth 12 as. per lb., the ad valorem duty (bringing in a higher yield) operates, which means that the duty in this case is just 50 per cent and no more. In this way, the higher we go up the scale, the more inadequate is the protection.

READY TO SELL AT A LOSS

Added to all that is the fact that of late, apparently owing to the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, Japanese merchants are obliged to find an outlet for such goods elsewhere, and they are prepared to sell even at a loss on their net costs. This makes the gap between our selling price and that of our competitors even wider.

As to instance in point, a recent importation of art silk cloth was invoiced at a price which does not represent the value of the web in the piece, taking the lowest known price for this count and quality of yarn.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet submitted by the Directors showed a loss on the year's working of Rs. 7,80,022 which the Directors attributed to the continuance of general trade depression.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Ootacamund.—The next session of the Madras Legislative Council will commence on 31st July.

It is understood that the Madras University Convocation will be held in the first week of August in conjunction with the meeting of the legislature.—A. P.



Mr. H. J. Kania, whose appointment as a permanent Judge of the Bombay High Court was announced yesterday.

DISCHARGED MEN SENT TO JAIL

Malikpur Armed Dacoity Recalled

LAHORE, April 24.
(BY MAIL.)

A sensational raid by a band of dacoits on the village of Malikpur in 1931, when several persons were injured and considerable property looted, is recalled by a judgment just delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Monroe.

A gang of nineteen men armed with a pistol and other lethal weapons committed the dacoity in a village a few miles from Roh-tak. During the raid the dacoits ransacked a number of houses and decamped after injuring a number of persons with pistol shots and lathi blows.

Nineteen persons were arrested and of these ten were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four to seven years under sections 395 and 397 I.P.C. The rest were discharged.

BOTH PARTIES APPEAL.

Government filed an appeal against the order of discharge and appeals were also filed by the convicted accused. Their Lordships agreed with the Government Advocate and convicted and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment four of the nine men who were discharged by the Sessions Judge of Roh-tak.

The appeal of the convicts was dismissed, except that of Aziz-ul-Haq whose sentence was reduced to that already undergone his original sentence having been four years.

Mr. Mohd. Din Jan appeared on behalf of the four respondents.—A. P.

LURE OF TOYS FOR CHILDREN

Stranger Decamps With Golden Bangles And Ring

LAHORE, April 24.

A complaint has been lodged with the police by the parents of three children stating that a stranger removed ten golden bangles and a ring from the person of their children while they were playing in a Mohalla.

It is stated that two girls and a boy all below the age of 10 while playing in the street were accosted by a stranger who on the temptation of giving them toys and sweetmeats took them with him to a neighbouring house and removed the golden bangles and the ring worn by them. The stranger seems to have told the children that he wanted to show the ornaments to a goldsmith to get similar ornament prepared. The stranger made good his escape and the loss only became known when the children returned to their houses weeping.—A. P.

PERSIAN GOVERNOR'S SON TOURS INDIA

Amir Hussain Khan's Interest In Agriculture

LAHORE, April 24.

Amir Hussain Khan Khoselgha Alam, eldest son of His Excellency Amir Hissamuddin, Governor of Kabul (Persia) is touring Northern India to study the agricultural conditions.

He completed his course of agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College in England.

He first of all visited Baluchistan and stayed there for about a month with Mr. A. M. Mustafa, the Agricultural officer. He then proceeded to the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur where he stayed for about ten days. He was very much impressed by what he saw at the institution and wished he could associate with the College before proceeding to England. He is now proceeding to Simla where he will stay with the Persian Consul-General.—A. P.

GERMAN BAN ON JEWS

Children Of Immigrants Excluded From State Schools

BERLIN, April 26.

Children of Jewish immigrants from the East since the beginning of the War are totally excluded from State Schools and Universities under Law adopted by the Cabinet, which also further restricts the number of Jews to be admitted into State Schools.—Reuter's Special.

GIVING SHELTER TO WANTED MAN?

DACCA, April 25.

A charge-sheet under the Terrorist Outrages Act has been submitted before the sub-judicial officer of Narayanganj against Mrs. Hemangini Ghose. Mrs. Sucharu Mitra and her husband Parash Mitra for alleged giving shelter to Santosh Ghose who had been wanted by the police for a long time and who was arrested at Mirkadim sometime ago.

Mrs. Hemangini and Mrs. Sucharu are mother and sister respectively of Santosh.

The trial was held to-day.—A. P.

AMERICA LEARNS ITS LESSON

(Continued from Page 6)

flated value of lands which on the tumble-down of the agricultural commodity prices became practically speaking frozen assets in the hands of these banks, which accounts for the failure of the large number of unstable units.

It is said that this failure was continuous for nearly 21 years beginning from 1930 at an average rate of 100 banks per month. The prices in America naturally reflected on the rest of the world increasing the difficulties of the debtor nations, but in spite of that, America refused to extend the Hoover Moratorium as regards its war debt instalments.

Instead of profiting by this payment which added largely to its gold hoardings America found herself in a more difficult position than she was in prior to this payment. The extravagant state expenditure and losses in connection with the National Farm Board as well as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation resulted in huge deficits in the United States Budget. Currency had also been inflated to a large extent with a view to keep up the high prices.

PRESIDENT'S CONFESSION.

The result was that the new President of the United States of America had in his speech to broadcast throughout the world America's great economic failure in the following words:—

"Our factories are without orders, taxes have risen, our ability to pay has fallen, Government of all kind is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen; the winter leaves of our industrial enterprise are lying on every side. Farmers find no markets for their produce, and the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone. More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great, number toil with little return."

What a confession of failure all round from the accredited head of a great nation? The whole muddle was no doubt due to America's greed for gold and riches at the expense of the rest of the world.

It is now hoped that that country fully realises the fact that in the modern world the nations that inhabit it must live in a spirit of co-operation and that no nation can permanently hope to be happy and great at the expense of other nations because the economic law is inexorable and works with the exactitude of the law of nature.

MORE CHASTENED?

It is a pity therefore that America's new President had to declare a bank holiday with a view to prevent the outflow of gold from the country and had thereby to go off the gold standard and then allow a small proportion of banks gradually to re-open and work and that too under a license. Extraordinary legislation on the footing of war finance is also being hurried through.

However, let us hope that out of all these sufferings we shall see some good emerge in the form of the more chastened and reasonable mood of the American Delegates at the World's Economic Conference and that some practical solution of the international financial stagnation and depression will be found by the help of the united wisdom of the great men who are meeting there with the best of intentions.

THROW OPEN WELLS TO DEPRESSED ON HARIJAN DAY

Mahatma Lays Down Programme For 30th April When Kirtan Parties Should Be Arranged And Mixed Meeting Be Held

The General Secretary of Servants of the Untouchables Society has released the following for publication:—

In consultation with Mahatma Gandhi it is settled that Sunday, the 30th April should be observed as the next Harijan Day. The last one was observed on the 18th December 1932, so this will be the second one of its kind. It is hoped that it will be celebrated by all your District and other committees and that due though will be given to the details of work to be performed on that day. Below are given some suggestions for the due celebration of the day.

Collection of funds for the Harijan welfare work by going from door to door in every town and village, the money to be handed over to the Committee of the area.

Personal service may be rendered by Savarna Hindus to Harijan Hindus, e.g. (a) cleaning of Harijan quarters by Savarnas. (b) bathing children of Harijans and giving them sweets, (c) giving children and adults gifts of clothes for their daily wear.

Organisation of sports for children of both sections of Hindus jointly and distribution of prizes.

KIRTAN PARTIES.

Mixed processions and kirtans or Bhajan parties of both the sections.

Holding of public meetings where Savarnas may be requested to shed off the untouchability they have practised so far and offer prayers for its early eradication from the society.

Arranging, if possible, to open either a well or a temple or a road to Harijans on the Day. At least resolutions should be passed in favour of temple entry of Harijans in all public temples, and civic rights.

A special sanitary survey of all Harijan quarters in every town or village and reporting the defects found to the Municipal or other authorities with a view to get them remedied.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme as arranged by Mahatma Gandhi, should be observed on 30th April, the 2nd Harijan Day:—

"I should begin the day from 5 a.m. with prayer and set apart for the cause some money or cloth or grain according to my means. The poorest can do this by denying themselves a meal or meals or a portion thereof without feeling the slightest deprivation. Preferably donations in kind should be converted into cash. Where this is not possible, they should be given to the most deserving and needy Harijans."

WORK OF FAMILY BHANGI.

"The work of the family Bhangi if there is any, should be wholly done by the family or at least shared with him. This will enable one to understand the nature of

the service that the Bhangi performs and may also lead to an improved method of performing such service. Not many persons have any consideration for the 'knight of the broom' at the time of using the sanitary conveniences. It was had no untouchability in us and if we even occasionally shared the work with the Bhangis, we would have a different method of working the home sanitary system.

"Having done these two things, we are ready for the corporate effort for the day, which should open with house to house collection of donations in cash or kind. This work should be finished by a given hour. The donations should be handed to the local committee, which will in its turn hand the collection to the superior committee till it reaches the headquarters of the province. Collectors should take with them a judicious selection of literature including leaflets, pamphlets, books and even copies of 'Harijan,' English or vernacular edition as may be required. The literature should be sold or given away as the exigency of the moment may require. But each committee should bear the cost of the literature ordered by it. If extra copies of the 'Harijan' are required, previous advice should be given to the publishers so as to enable them to print extra copies."

CLEAN HARIJAN QUARTERS.

"Harijan quarters should be visited in each place and they should be cleaned wherever necessary. Meetings of Harijans should be held and their wants noted. They should be advised as to the part they have to play in the removal of untouchability. Dr. Deshmukh's authoritative opinion should be used in support of the plea for the giving up of caste-discriminating. Children can arrange meetings and excursions for Harijan children. Possibilities of an inauguration of improved methods of sanitation should be explored and wherever possible, the scheme of St. Hiralal Shah should be put into effect. It is neither difficult nor expensive if the people will shoulder the burden willingly. In the end it means a valuable addition to the health and wealth of the community."

"The day should be wound up by a general meeting of both Savarnas and Harijans to pass resolutions, pledging the meeting to the removal of untouchability and emphasising the desirability of permissive legislation regarding temple-entry."

"Where public opinion is favourable, public wells and private temples should be opened to Harijans."

"An accurate report of the work done should be sent to the Central Committee, and if possible, a copy to me to avoid delay in publication. Press messages may be sent to the Editor at press rates."

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Strange Decisions at Kolhapur

To the Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—May I in the name of Justice claim a little space in your valuable columns for the following:—

Race-goers who were present at the recently concluded Kolhapur Meeting, must have been unpleasantly surprised to read about the enquiry into Behnman's riding on Sky Hawk on the last day, and his consequent suspension for "interference and bumping!"

However laudable may be the spirit in which the punishment has been meted out to this unlucky lightweight by the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. the peculiar circumstances which led to the investigation, make it appear to be little more than an eye-wash, and the decision absolutely unjust.

Only five horses faced the starter in the Maharaja Cup with Sky Hawk on the outside. Long Reign was leading with Bridgethorn hanging on to his hind quarters, but past the four furlongs Behnman on Sky Hawk put in a run from the outside and securing the rails had the race won a couple of furlongs from home, and more easily than the verdict indicated.

If at all there was a transgression of the rules, Behnman could perhaps have been found guilty of crossing over a trifling early, but even that was hardly sufficient reason to alter the verdict of the Judge! Bridgethorn, who by the way, was the property of H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, but had been transferred to the name of the Dewan Saheb on the eve of the Cup race, was placed first by the local Stewards, with Long Reign second

and Sky Hawk relegated to the fourth place.

Even those who had heavily supported Bridgethorn were far from pleased with the decision, as their selection had been fairly and squarely beaten, and on every side sympathy was expressed for the owner and trainer of Sky Hawk. For the past two years glaring instances of injustice and arbitrary methods of racing have made the sport more than a little unpopular in Kolhapur, as was testified by the very considerable dwindling in entries and attendance at this year's Meeting.

The above particular instance has materially added to the general discontent amongst the visiting owners, trainers and punters, and it can be safely predicted that if better sporting spirit is not displayed by the authorities concerned, Kolhapur will shortly cease to be a racing centre.—Yours, etc., Mr. FRANK.

Bombay, April 25.

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BOYCOTT OF INDIAN COTTON WILL CUT HER BOTH WAYS

Japan Pins Faith In World Economic Conference
For Way Out Of Impasse

TOKIO, April 26.

Although a section of Japanese cotton traders advocate boycott of Indian cotton in retaliation for the abrogation of Indo-Japanese Treaty if conversations in London and Simla fail to produce a satisfactory agreement, many Japanese officials are of the opinion that results of such a step may be more harmful than beneficial to Japan.

The reason they give is that the boycott would cause price of Indian cotton to fall thereby enabling Japan's competitors to buy more cheaply while the price of cotton in other markets to which Japan would be compelled to turn in order to maintain her exports would automatically rise.

The Japanese Government however appears hopeful that a settlement will eventually be reached along the lines of the agreement merely to control her exports, though officials appear to pin their main hope on the forthcoming world economic parleys at Washington and London.—Reuter.

WANTED MORAL DISARMAMENT

Student Organisations Discuss Problem At Geneva

In accordance with a decision of the Committee of the International Student Organisations, which meets regularly at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, a Conference for the study of Moral Disarmament was called and met in Geneva from March 31 to April 2 at the "Institute Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales." There were present representatives of the International Student Organisations, of the Paris Committee and of national organisations, together with other University people interested in the problem.

Professor de Halecki of Warsaw University presided. Messages of encouragement and good wishes were received from many eminent people; we mention particularly those of Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the Disarmament Conference, Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the Commission for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, and Mr. Motta of Switzerland.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by its director, M. Henri Bonnet, who gave at the opening meeting, a brilliant discourse on Moral Disarmament and intellectual co-operation closing with interesting and valuable practical suggestions. The Secretariat of the League of Nations was represented by M. de Monténach who spoke on Moral Disarmament in relation to the Disarmament Conference and Dr. G. G. Kullmann who spoke on its relation to the Universities.

The Conference also had the privilege of hearing Miss M. Butts of the Bureau International d'Education in a stimulating and well documented speech, M. Stephen Valot secretary of the International Federation of Journalists, and Mr. A. Burrows, the General Secretary of the International Radio-Diffusion Union. These three speeches elaborated the different aspects of the problem, and brought out clearly some of the immense difficulties to be surmounted in achieving practical results in Moral Disarmament. Miss Butts described the courage and perseverance of members of the teaching profession who have so often to make great personal sacrifices in their work for peace. M. S. Valot described the workings of the Press of the World and of his own organisation. Mr. Burrows gave much new information about positive results gained through international wireless activity.

TUMULTUOUS DISCUSSIONS. A part of the programme was given up to the consideration of practical suggestions, and the discussions, which were very frank and at times, tumultuous, revealed absolutely divergent points of view. The result of this was that no resolutions or general declarations were adopted by the Conference. This is not altogether to be regretted for practical propositions were crystallised in the debate which in itself was extremely valuable.

The Conference closed with a dinner under the Chairmanship of M. Paul Lachenal, the head of the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

TEA ORDINANCES

BATAVIA, April 26. Ordinances dealing with Tea restriction have been tabled in the Peoples Council. Government has requested a decision before the *tenka May*.—Reuter.

ANGLO-DANISH AGREEMENT

Britain To Buy More Eggs
And Sell More Coal

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Anglo-Danish Trade Agreement published to-day shows that Denmark has agreed to admit a number of British goods including coal, coke, iron, steel, tin plate, and jute cloth free and lower duties on others including cotton and mixed piecegoods, carpeting piecegoods and felt hats.

Denmark will take from the United Kingdom 80 per cent of her total imports of coal representing an increase of 1,350 thousand tons as compared with 1931. Britain will allocate 62 per cent of her imports of foreign bacon and 38 per cent of imports of foreign eggs to Denmark. Imports of butter may be restricted to a minimum of 2,300 thousand cwt.

BRITAIN'S CLAIM AGAINST U. S.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Following the announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank that 21,990,000 dollars gold will be released from the foreign earmarked account and exported to England, the "New York Times" reports that Britain has started calling in 25,000,000 dollars, earmarked gold which she has acquired through operations of the Exchange Equalisation Fund prior to the suspension of specie payments by the United States.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S "SAFE BUT DULL" BUDGET

"Times" Charges Chancellor
With Lack Of Imagination

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Chamberlain's second 'safe but dull' budget arouses very little enthusiasm. Even pro-government "Times" charges the Chancellor with lack of imagination.

The Essential soundness of the financial situation and the ominous shrinkage in the sources of taxation are widely held to justify bolder experiments to assist trade recovery. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that changes in taxation are more political than financial.

Thus, tax on heavy oil protects coal. The new impost on heavy motors is designed to help the groaning railways while cheaper beer terms provide that brewers home-grown barley.

The estimated shrinkage of 52 million in the fixed debt charge is taken to imply the continuance of very cheap money though the bulk of it has already been saved through conversions.—Reuter's Special.

JAMAL MAHOMMAD RESIGNS HIS SEAT

Pandya Stands In His Place

MADRAS, April 26.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Jamal Mahomed Saheb, M.L.A., who represents Indian Commerce Constituency of the Presidency in the Assembly, has tendered his resignation of the membership. Pandit Vidyasagar Pandya, Managing Director of the Bank of Hindustan, stands as a candidate for the seat rendered vacant. Mr. Pandya represented the same constituency in the Assembly when the two previous Reserve Bank Bills were considered in 1927 and 1928.—A. P.



The annual car procession of the Shammeswar Maharaj at Dongri on Sunday last.



A view of the crowds during the car procession.



Mr. Panna Lal Dalela, (left) is giving a practical demonstration of the flute teaching apparatus invented by him, to Mr. S. S. N. Thankha (right) Secretary of the U.P. Swadeshi Exhibition, Lucknow.

Mr. Dalela has received certificates for his invention from eminent men like Mr. A. H. MacKenzie, Sir Sita Ram, Dr. R. P. Paranjyoti and Mr. Retanjunkar, Principal, Marris College of Hindustani Music.

EARTHQUAKE TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Casualty Figure Mounts
Up to 719

KOS (Dodecanese), April 26. Death-roll in the earthquake has reached 119 and over 500 persons have been injured.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS

Lahore Doctor Gets 6
Months

LAHORE, April 26. Dr. B. D. Chadha was convicted by the City Magistrate, under Section 19, F of the Arms Act for alleged possession of a pistol without license, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default two months further imprisonment. He was awarded "B" class.—A. P.

BELGAUM CONVICTIONS

BELGAUM, April 26. Two Congress volunteers who were arrested this morning for distributing Congress bulletins and parading with Congress flags in the market, were sentenced, by the City Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

DR. ALAM RETURNS HOME

Intends To Devote Himself
To Unity Work

LAHORE, April 26.

Dr. Mohamed Alam, President of the Anti-Communal League, returned here this morning from Calcutta after completing his treatment. He looked much improved in health. In an interview Dr. Alam said that he would devote himself to the Anti-Communal League at present.

Mr. Musharraf Hussain, co-adjutor of Dr. Alam in his anti-communal movement, has filed declarations to-day, as editor of two newspapers to be run by the Anti-Communal League, namely "Daily Tiliq" in Urdu and a weekly "Tiliq" in English. Subsidies of Rs. 500 each have been demanded by the District Magistrate from each journal.—A. P.

MENACING LETTERS TO CLOTH DEALERS

'Revolutionary Assn.' Dares
Police Too

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

A Nadad message states that several foreign cloth dealers have received by post, unpaid hand written red-leaflets threatening their lives and intimating that their shops would be set fire to if they do not give up dealing in foreign cloth by 1st of May. The leaflets are issued under the signature of the Secretary of the Indian Revolutionary Association, Gujarat Branch, Nadad, and dated Bhagat Singh Day. The leaflets challenge the dealers to take the help of the police if they chose.—A. P.

6 MONTHS FOR BURN- ING WHITE PAPER

DEOGHAR, April 26.

The Sub-Divisional Officer convicted a day five Congress Volunteers on a charge of burning copies of the White Paper at Baidyanath Bazar on April 23 and sentenced three to four months' rigorous imprisonment each and two to three months' each. A young boy who was arrested in this connection was let off with a warning.—A. P.

MYMENSING MAGIS- TRATE'S NEW POWERS

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Governor-in-Council has empowered the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to exercise powers under Section 25 of the Bengal Suppression of the Terrorist Outrages Act, within his District.—A. P.

HIMALAYAS GROW HIGHER

Yale Expedition Finds
Traces Of Ice-Age Man
On Mountains

New Haven, Conn., March 19.—Existing ideas and theories of the origin and early history of the world's highest mountains are like to change as a result of geological, geological and zoological data gathered by the Yale North India Expedition, which was led by Dr. Heilmann de Terra, research associate in geology at the university, says the "Montreal Gazette".

Its collections have just arrived here, and most of the materials will be placed in the Peabody Museum. Members of the expedition, including Mrs. de Terra, Prof. G. E. Hutchinson of the department of biology, and G. E. Lewis, paleontologist, have returned from a fifteen-month stay in the Himalayas. They will complete their investigations here by study of the findings.

"We have found proof that prehistoric man in Northern India must have witnessed the last chapter of one of the greatest geological events in the world's history, resulting in the elevation of the Himalaya Mountains," said Prof. de Terra recently formed.

RECENTLY FORMED. The Himalayas, speaking geologically, are the most recently elevated mountain range and the only one of the high Alpine ranges which has not stopped growing in height since the close of the Tertiary period. I found in the Kashmir Valley the first traces of prehistoric man, some spearheads, scrapers and other implements.

"Close to this prehistoric site we discovered the remains of a mammoth, the ancestral elephant of the Ice Age period, whose former existence in this most elevated highland of India was hitherto completely unknown. Both finds were made in the Pleistocene clay formation of the Kashmir Valley and date back approximately sixty to forty thousand years.

"As in Europe the prehistoric race took refuge from the advancing ice by settling in areas which climatically permitted human existence. Such natural shelter for man during the great Ice Age was provided in the case of the Himalayas by a few broad valleys which temporarily escaped glaciation. "Owing to the fact that these valleys were mainly occupied by fresh water lakes, they not only provided shelter, but also food for prehistoric man, who struggled against one of the worst climatic catastrophes in the earth's history."

WAS DIFFERENT IN APPEARANCE.

Prof. de Terra said that the paleolithic implements and the mammoth were found in formations that had been thrown into earth-folds during the upheaval, and indicated that prior to that time the Southern Himalayas were of considerably lesser altitude. He added that the rise of the Himalayan range continued into historical times and that the present high relief of the mountains was a recent development. Ancient man looked upon a Himalayan range of quite different appearance from that which modern man sees.

WON FORTUNE AND LOST IT

Speedway Boom Shoots
Him Up But Stars
Bring Him Down

"Dare Devil" Beckett, who several years ago was the idol of British dirt track "fans" at 26 has won and lost a fortune.

When the speedway boom began he was a blacksmith. Becoming a dirt track rider, his rise to fame was meteoric.

His daring riding and magnetic personality won him a fortune run up into five figures. He received as much as £100 for riding in one event.

After getting into trouble with the A. C. W. he was suspended for two years, whereupon he took a financial interest in several tracks in this country and on the Continent. All the tracks closed down and Beckett lost all he had invested.

CAPTURED WORLD'S RECORDS. He went on the Continent and since then he has ridden in 20 countries in Europe and Asia. He has raced on "death walls" and only last year in Czechoslovakia captured two world's records at average speeds of 85 miles an hour.

Recently he returned to England, arriving at an East Coast dock with an accordion and a battered suitcase.

Half his fare had been paid by a British Consul and half by relatives. Now he has taken over a motor repairing depot in Manchester.

FEDERATION OR SEPARATION?

Burma Minister Does Not
Relish Former

CHAMPIONING
PARLIAMENT

He Says Clenched Fist
Won't Deter Them
From Purpose

RANGOON, April 26.

The Burma Legislative Council resumed debate on yesterday's motion. U Thin Maung, the last night's speaker, concluded his speech saying that Burma would not attain Dominion Status if the Federation and the separation questions were sponsored by the British Government.

U Ba Shwe, an anti-separationist from Mandalay, pointed out that by accepting separation they would fall into a pit. For the present Federation was most desirable.

POOH-POOHING FEDERATION. Professor Tun Pe, while maintaining that the motion before the House was incomprehensible, advocate separation. He ridiculed the idea of entering into the Federation on the basis of the White Paper, which had been rejected by the Congress.

MINISTER IN DUAL ROLE. Sir Joseph Maung Gye, Forest Minister, speaking in the capacity of an elected member, said that he had agreed to petitioning to the Governor for Special Session, because U Chit Hlaing and U Ba Maw assure them that they were against permanent Federation. His party did not desire Federation at any cost. Rejection of the present motion meant the acceptance of Permanent Federation, which no Burman, including U Chit Hlaing and U Ba Maw wanted.

CLENCHED FIST IN POCKET.

According to their speeches in the December Session, the speaker concluded solemnly warning the members, that "the people of Burma would not listen henceforth for a single moment to any excuse. The Hon'ble member voted because his leader U Chit Hlaing or U Ba Maw directed or persuaded him to do so. I warn him that it is his solemn duty to decide for himself what is the best course for the country and its people. At this moment, when the destiny of Burma is at stake, it lies in the hands of Parliament and no display of a clenched fist in one's pocket will intimidate or deflect them from their purpose."

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow. It is understood that the party leaders are attempting to table a new motion proposing separation on the Premier's Constitution as well as the White Paper proposals.—A. P.

WEAK STRUCTURE CAUSES HAVOC

Boiling Sugar-Cane Juice
Proves Fatal To Many

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

In connection with the Walter Gunge Sugar Mill accident, an official communique, giving the correct version of the tragedy, has been issued by the District Magistrate of Basti. The communique states that the structure supporting the hanks gave way all of a sudden and the boiling juice fell on the men working there.

Seventeen men received serious injuries 4 of whom, including an engineer, died on the same night. The other injured persons in precarious conditions were removed to the hospital. Three more injured have since died while three are still in the hospital.

The District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner visited the locality. In the opinion of the Chief Inspector of the Factories the accident was due to weakness of the structure.—A. P.

FORCIBLE FEEDING FOR POONAMCHAND

Wife Interviews Sethji In
Khandwa Jail

(From Our Correspondent).

KHANDWA, April 25.

Shrimati Dhanwati Ranka, wife of Seth Poonamchandji Ranka saw Rankaji to-day in but the request was refused. Khandwa jail. Rankaji was seen forcibly fed. Rankaji's gums and ribs are painful. He passes sleepless nights owing to bad health and severe heat of the Inspector-General of Prisons was requested to allow private doctor of Seth Poonamchandji Ranka to examine him Khandwa.

WANTED HIGHER EFFICIENCY & LOWER COST OF TRANSPORT

Schuster's Assurance To Raise Loans To Build Roads If That Would Increase Economic Productivity

SIMLA, April 26. The Rail-Road Conference assembled to-day.

Sir George Schuster made an important speech explaining the Government of India's policy on the subject of launching a programme for the building of roads out of loan funds. He said that improvement in the credit of India was so striking that if they could borrow money at or under 4 per cent, capital expenditure would become economically justifiable, which with rates at 5 per cent, could not be considered. Secondly, the demands of the Railways for capital expenditure for the next few years could not be limited to a figure, which would leave a substantial margin for capital and other purposes without overtaxing the financial resources of the country. Further with the development of road traffic there would be diminished need for branch railways.

DEVELOP ROAD SYSTEM.

He added that "At the moment we are all agreed that the main need on which the country should concentrate during the next phase of development is to develop the road system to bring that into balance with the Railway system, and to provide a better circulation of traffic to Railways, which must still remain as main arteries in the country's system of transportation."

NO MAGIC IN RAISING MONEY.

Sir George Schuster contended that there was no magic in raising money for the development by loans. Only if the need for correction of lack of balance in road system was so urgent that the country could not afford to wait while works were constructed bit by bit from what was available each year from revenue, there might be justification for speeding up the process by raising loans. Another important point was whether development of roads would improve the economic productivity and therefore the taxable capacity so as to cover the cost not only of services of loans but of maintenance of roads.

PUTTING CART BEFORE HORSE.

Sir George next defined the policy of the Government of India and first emphasised strongly the danger of any announcement that Government was prepared to finance a grand scheme of road development by loan funds. He added that "to announce a plan for raising loans and then to consider schemes for spending money is to put the cart before the horse."

If schemes satisfying necessary conditions were put forward by provincial Governments then the Government of India was

prepared in present conditions to give a favourable consideration for raising loan money to finance such schemes, i.e. they must satisfy the Government of India that they could provide for services of loans for maintenance charges and that roads would really increase the economic productivity. It would be mainly for local authorities to select the projects but at least in the present condition, efforts should be concentrated not on Grand Trunk Roads, which would look spectacular on the way of India that on the less spectacular task of developing rural areas, especially completion and communications between the producing centres and markets and between the markets and railways.

SCHUSTER'S ASSURANCE.

Finally, Sir George Schuster assured that he would greatly welcome the opportunity for inaugurating a constructive work of this kind in the present time of unexampled depression for it was just in such times that the Government ought to make plans for the future and find out means of expenditure, which would do something to relieve the present distress, but such plans must not be a mere dead weight of burden. The Conference, before adjourning for lunch, accepted the 6th and 7th resolutions as follows:

MOST URGENT NEED.

(6) This Conference considers that (a) the present road development account be continued till the duration of the present constitution and would urge for a provision for its continuance to be made in the new constitution. (b) The class of roads to which the road development account should be applied including the maintenance of roads constructed from that account should be reconsidered. (c) under the present circumstances the most urgent need is the improvement in efficiency and the reduction of the cost of transport of agricultural produce to the markets and from there to railways. The future road development programme should be framed accordingly.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

(7) This Conference considers it necessary to study the question whether such a lack of balance as at present exist in the road system will, if means of development are restricted to the revenues resources, be susceptible to correction, either at all or a rate consistent with the economic needs of the country, and accordingly recommends a comprehensive plan to be drawn up with a view to examining the possibility of development of both the main and the subsidiary roads from loan funds within the limits of resources available for their maintenance.—A. P.

NO MORE CARBON PAPERS

Remarkable Invention
Solves Age-long Business Problems

A revolution in business life will be effected by a remarkable new invention which has just made its appearance in India. The invention has solved a problem which has distressed the experts for 20 years or more—how to dispense with Typewriter carbons. Carbon papers have never been satisfactory, their massiness and expense have always rendered them unpopular.

This new invention called the "Universal Copy" permits copies to be made through ribbons which are struck simultaneously with the typewriter spool ribbon. The copies are, therefore, in ink and as indelible as the original sheets and undoubtedly there is a substantial cutting of costs, something beyond 200 per cent.

So simple is the invention and when you have learned the secret, so obvious that most office experts who see it "Kick themselves" that they did not think of it long ago. Previous efforts to solve the copying problem have been on the principle of having duplicate ribbons working on spools, but this has necessitated the manufacture of intricate machines of high cost.

The new appliance costs very little, already it is being used largely throughout the world and recently in many parts of India.

At the Law Courts and also in Whitehall the opinion has already been expressed that typewritten copies made by the new ribbon process are legal documents for

WHEAT CROPS IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, April 26.

The third forecast of the wheat crop in the Punjab for the year 1932-33 shows a total yield, in British districts, estimated at 2,594,500 tons or six per cent less than last year and 350,500 tons or eleven per cent less than last year in the Indian States. The area under wheat cultivation in British districts is now reported at 837,200 acres, which is 89,300 acres more than was estimated in the second forecast of this year but is eight per cent less than the actual area of last year. The area under wheat in the Indian States is 1,220,900 acres as against 1,312,500 last year.—A. P.

FOLLOW ISLAM Regain Your Lost Glory And Valour

HEDJAZ KING'S APPEAL
"Prophet's Teachings Made Us Nation"

The following is a summarised translation from "Um-Al-Kora" (a semi-official weekly of Hedjaz) of a speech made by H. M. King Abdulaziz Bin Saud at a dinner given in honour of Pilgrims at his Palace:—

A noble prophet was sent to us with the Book of Allah. He guided us from darkness into light. We were nothing before his approach, but when we hailed him and followed his teachings, we were able to wield a power throughout the east and west.

WHAT ISLAM DID.

It is true that we were not worthy of being called a nation, or even worthy of any mention, but the teachings of Islam made us not only a nation but the leading nation for a very long time, yes, as long as we followed those teachings. Islam saved us from all misfortune, degradation, and from the evil customs then prevailing. If Muslims follow Islam, success will follow them. If they want their lost valour and glory regained they must understand and follow Islam, and they must unite, and if they do this, no power on earth can interfere with their affairs or disturb their peace.

LOVER OF PEACE.

I am a Muslim, I am a lover of peace, but when my rights are ignored or trespassed, I am compelled to stand in self-defence against the offender whoever he may be. No more we require theoretical propositions we want an all-sided practical improvement in every walk of life. And this is very easy, if we only turn towards Islam, and put into practice its teachings.

PLEASURE IN DEATH.

My motto, my constitutions, my laws and regulations are one and all derived from the teachings of Islam and the tradition of the Holy Prophet. With these I shall live an honourable life or die an honourable death. I did not get the leadership of my people without a long and continuous struggle, but to-day it is a matter of pride to see that 400,000 souls are under my leadership. They are ready to move, ready to halt, ready to live, ready to die, all at a word of command or an order issued. They weep when I weep and rejoice when I rejoice. These are the brave and noble soldiers of Islam, who find pleasure in death when the prestige or honour of Islam is in danger or touched. I and they stand for upliftment, unification and glory of Islam. Islam is dear to every one of us. We know its blessings, hence we are bound in duty to preach it, and last but not the least practice what we preach.

May Allah lead us to the right path!

BEZWADA, April 25.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived in Bezwada last night was presented with a civic address by the Bezwada Municipality. The address was read by Mr. Mahabob Ali Beg, M.L.C., Chairman, and referred 'inter alia' in appreciative terms to Mr. Sastri's work as a social reformer "fighting the forces of opposition with the same unflinching vigour with which he had endeavoured to advance the political status of the country" and to his work as a politician in trying to secure for India her proper place in the Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Sastri made a suitable reply in the course of which he regretted the recent troubles in the Bezwada Municipality and observed that the Municipal Councilors should realise that they were trustees of the rate-payer's interests and happy cordial relations should exist between them. He referred in this connection to the story of the two goats wishing to cross a stream and coming from opposite directions.—A. P.

Improve our character, diminish our incompetence, and increase our solidarity. Call your boys and girls to the contemplation of India as a whole. Call on them to realise their country's past glory and make them true citizens of the mother land."

IN REMINISCENT MOOD.

Mr. Sastri recalled the days when he was a teacher himself and how teachers then did not even venture to form themselves into associations. Since then, schools had multiplied enormously without a corresponding increase in the standards of efficiency. Teachers should forget their personal bitterness and private difficulties when once they entered the class-room and co-operation instead of competition should be the guiding principle.—A. P.

Concluding Mr. Sastri made a fervent appeal for solidarity among labour ranks at this critical hour.—A. P.

ANDHRA TEACHERS FEDERATE

Sastri Lectures Them On Guiding Principles

BEZWADA, April 25. Presiding over the Andhra Teachers' Federation to-day the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri appealed to the teachers to train up the future citizens of India so as to make them realise that they were Indians first before they were Christians or Mahomedans, Tamilians or Andhras.

He continued, "education can

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Sequel To Appeal Against Life Transportation
BLACK MAGIC SCARE

Belief In Prevalence Of Practice In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dr.) April 24.

The extent of the belief in the prevalence of the practice of black magic in the villages of Hyderabad was recounted at the Hyderabad High Court on Sunday when a full bench consisting of Justice Nawab Akbar Yar Jung, Justice Rai Bishweshwar Nath and Justice Siddiq Yar Jung heard two cases which came up for confirmation of the sentence passed.

Kori Yeloo, a villager of Mahabubnagar District, was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Medak District for the alleged murder of another villager named Duglo, who was popularly believed to practice black magic.

The Sessions Judge rejected the accused's plea which was one of justification. He declared that one night he awoke to find Duglo in his house in the act of sprinkling some liquid round his (accused's) wife, but Duglo slipped out before he was challenged. The following night the accused armed himself with an axe since he feared Duglo was seeking to abduct his wife by the practice of black magic, and when Duglo did turn up as he had feared, attacked him fatally with the axe.

Their lordships rejected the plea and while upholding the conviction of the lower court, enhanced the sentence to one of death.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

In the second case two villagers from the same district entered a similar plea of justification when charged with the murder of one Gouriya. The prosecution alleged that both the accused suspecting the deceased to be responsible for several deaths in the village, including that of the sister-in-law of one of them, surprised Gouriya in the latter's house and strangled him to death. Thereafter they carried his body to a nearby temple and left his body before the idol believing that it would be thought that the goddess, displeased with his (Gouriya's) conduct in practicing black magic, had caused him to die.

Police inquiries led to the arrest of the accused and one Chinara who subsequently turned approver.

Their lordships after hearing Counsel on both sides upheld the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment passed by the lower court on both the accused.—A. P.

SASTRY ON CIVIC DUTIES

How City Fathers Should Behave

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YOU DO NOT NEED A BETTER PROOF OF THE PERFECT SATISFACTORY WORK OF

EASTERN LEATHER WORKS

THAN

That Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the veteran patriot and the President of the Bombay Swadeshi League bought a couple of pairs of shoes and champals from us on the eve of departure to Japan, especially to compare them with those manufactured in Japan. This is a proof also of his interest in the Harijans.

Our Stall in the VANITA VISHRAM HALL will convince you



SHIPPING NEWS Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

April 26.
Hatipara, Slingham, Mombassa, Javalahat, Memery, Moultin, Rizwan, Savane, Jeddah via Karachi.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai, H-millet, Brendt, Abadan.
ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.
S.S. Rizwan—The T M Co's steamer Rizwan arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah via Karachi with a general cargo and specie and 744 pilgrims.

S.S. Jalavihar—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Moultin with a general cargo and rice.
S.S. Hatipara—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatipara arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mombassa with a general cargo.

S.S. Conte Verde—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Conte Verde arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste with a general cargo and 85 passengers, and hence she sailed on same day for Shanghai etc., with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Hamlet—The J Mackintosh Co's steamer Hamlet sailed on Wednesday for Abadan with ballast.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Mooltan, 30/4, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 6/5, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 27/4 G T Co.

Kate, 30/4, Strauss & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Tanenfels 30/4, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna, 27/4 M M & Co.

Havre Maru 27/4 O S Kaisha.
FOR KOBE.
Nagato Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 28/4, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Subedar 29/4 T M & Co.
Birk NP, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Winkfield 29/4 M M & Co.

Hatipara NP, M M & Co.
FOR DUBAI.
Takiwa 3/5 M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Coast Cappelie 25-4-33.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 26.
S.S. Britannia for Liverpool: 1 bale cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tanenfels for Hamburg: 5 cases dry casings Ad Meyer, 82 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co., 38 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co., 28 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd., 2 pots rosa oil H Ahmed and Co., 70 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co., 70 bags gum J Mansty and Co., 4000 bags myrabolam H Odhavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co., 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd., 83 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros., 55 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co., 220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co., 385 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Bremen:—250 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.
S.S. City of Oran for Boston: 20 bales goat skin Shamimal.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales goat skins S M A Kadarbux.
S.S. Helin Maru for Kobe: 287 bales cotton raw V Ladna and Co., 206 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd., 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros., 157 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co., 300 bales cotton raw Bruel and Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 26.
S.S. Nagato Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—85 cases chemicals, 45 cases cigarettes, 20 cases toys, 240 cases silk

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jutes Rule Strong; Coals Dull

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Jute Shares ruled very strong and almost all stock is marked up considerably. Coals were dull. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were firm.

Following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—31 per cent paper 88/13; 3 per cent paper 75/3 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 100/2.

Banks:—Central Bank 22/4.
Railways:—Hardwar Dehra 100; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Rebate) 83/8; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 107; Upper Sind Light 85/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy, 22/8; Dunbar 113; Coaly Burra-kur 9/10; North Damida 3 ex div.

Jutes:—Aibion 258/8 small lot; Alliance 285 small lot; Anglo-India 330 small lot; Auckland 211; Bally 147; Barnagore 153; Belvedere 374; Budge Budge 348 small lot; Champdany 137; Cheviot 232; Dalhousie 396 small lots; Delta 380; Fort William 267/8; Fort Gloster 517/8 small lots; Gouropore 337; Gondalpara 753; Howrah 47/12; Hukumchand pref, 105/8; Hooghly 71; India 185; Kamarhaty 477; Kankarrah 440; Lawrence 490 small lot; Lansdowne 161; Lanthian 298; Nalhati 407 small lot; National 23/8; Northbrook 52; Nuddea 20/12; Orient 226/8 small lot; Union 425 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Buma Corporation 8/14; Bengal Telephone 15/2; Indian Galvanizing 9/8; Indian Iron and Steel 5/13; Indian Standard Wagon ordy, 51/8; B. I. Corporation pref, 104/8; Dunlop Rubber pref 102; Bengal Paper ordy, 67; Midnapore Zemindary 74 small lot; Kempas Rubber point 60 cts; Port Shipping 11/6.

Sugars:—East 247; Cawnpore 36/4; Champaran 28/12; New Swan 18/8; Samastipur 17/12 small odd lot.—A. P.

piecegoods, 60 cases slates, 358 cases beer, 200 cases fish oil.

From Tokyo:—20 cases glass ware, 60 cases cycle parts, 110 cases chemicals, 300 cases beer, 40 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—550 cases sugar candy, 142 cases cotton shirtings, 75 cases clocks, 45 cases glassware, 140 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—82 cases silk yarn, 240 cases cotton piecegoods, 250 cases cotton shirting, 90 cases slates, 250 cases nails, 200 kegs led, 40 kegs chemicals, 1480 cases glass ware, 380 drums coal pitch, 50 bundles galvanised sheets, 300 cases cotton yarn, 1320 cases window glass, 681 bundles brassware, 68 bundles copper ware, 80 bales rayon piecegoods, 120 cases cycles and parts.

From Kobe:—30 cases silk yarn, 40 cases cycle parts, 340 cases silk piecegoods, 60 cases cotton piecegoods, 50 cases rubber goods, 40 cases celluloid goods, 50 cases enamel ware, 3300 bags sugar, 43 cases camphor, 200 bundles lumber, 2000 drums paint, 229 cases canvas shoes, 30 cases rayon goods, 30 cases cotton shirtings, 56 cases straw boards, 100 cases glass ware, 25 cases ginger, 308 cases cotton piecegoods, 280 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods, 140 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirtings.

From Moji:—1168 cases glass ware, 120 barrels straw boards, 404 cases beer, 1000 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—70 bales raw silk, 200 bales silk piecegoods, 20 bales wool yarn, 16 bales silk yarn, 50 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—225 coils rope, 40 kegs sugar candy.

From Canton:—80 bales raw silk, 1050 bundles cassia, 58 cases palm leaf fans, 363 reels matting.

From Singapore:—1420 bags sago flour, 200 bags pine apples, 842 bags betel nuts, 216 bags gum benzamin, 232 bags rattans.

From Colombo:—65 bales mattresses, 240 cases toys, 240 cases silk



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EDUCATION

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT

Minister Of Education Congratulates Authorities On Their Achievement But Refuses To Revise Teachers' Scale Of Pay

The annual prize distribution of the Bandra Municipality School Board was held on the 23rd inst. under the presidency of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambl, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Education, Bombay Government, when there was a distinguished gathering.

Mr. R.S. Bulsara, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Chairman, School Board Bandra Municipality, made the following speech, reviewing, in brief, the activities of the school board and acknowledging the warm support accorded by the local authorities.

He said:—
Out of the 18 primary schools, maintained by this School Board, 9 are Marathi, 5 Gujarati and 4 Urdu. In addition to these schools a Gujarati Class is attached to the Laxminagar Marathi School, Urdu Classes are run, one at Khair House locality, and a Marathi Class is opened at Chapel Road, Bandra. All these schools and classes are so located that they render unique educational facilities to all communities and castes.

A. V. SCHOOL.
The A.V. School maintained by this Municipality teaches the first five secondary standards and the Girls' English class gives instruction in the two secondary standards. Besides these, there are 9 approved schools subsidized by this School Board. Eight of them are English-teaching primary schools and one is a Gujarati-teaching Ismaili Khoja school. Of late a difficult situation has arisen in the matter of the capitation-grant to the pupils in these schools but we are confident that the Government will accede to the request of the Bandra Municipality in this connection and relieve these institutions from the financial stringency under which they are labouring at present.

RESULTS.
Our annual examination results are quite satisfactory and there is a high percentage of marks obtained by the pupils both in the A.V. and Primary Schools.

OUR FINANCE.
The total expenditure on the primary schools during the year 1932-33, amounted to Rs. 79,729-5. This outlay was met by Provincial Grant of Rs. 29,720, Local Fund Cess Rs. 4,046-5-6 and the Municipal Contribution of Rs. 43,023-1-6. It will be noticed that the Municipality had to contribute more this year for meeting the deficiency in the income caused by the 20 per cent. cut in the Government Grant.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.
In this connection, I am constrained to observe that the policy of Government tends to discourage the School Board in their efforts to give a living wage to the teachers. This Municipality had adopted certain scales in 1921, after obtaining Government sanction, but they were later revised in 1929, after considering the hardship of these most lowly-nale class of human beings.

TOURNAMENTS.
This year's programme consisted of varied physical and musical drills, tableaux, athletic pyramids etc. The function was presided over by Alfred Master, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., L.C.S., the popular Collector of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and it was very largely attended and patronised by the public of Bandra, both by handsome donations and prizes-cups. The Municipality donated Rs. 600, as their Quota towards the expenditure. Almost all schools in Bandra participated at this Tournament, and it is gratifying to note that our Municipal boys' schools have secured Mrs. J.P.P. Almeida's special cup presented for the best item.

Before concluding I feel it my duty on behalf of the School Board to acknowledge very cordially the warm and zealous support accorded by the local authority to the various proposals placed before that body from time to time. I have also to express my heartfelt thanks to the members of the School Board for their hearty co-operation and guidance at all times during my chairmanship.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambl, then rose amidst ovation and said:—
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me much pleasure to accept your kind invitation to preside this afternoon at this pleasant functions of the distribution of prizes to the children of your Anglo-Vernacular and primary schools.

To the children who have been fortunate enough in winning the prizes I offer them my warmest congratulations, and to those who

have been less fortunate, I offer them my sympathies, and wish them better luck next year. I am sure, they will make greater efforts and emulate the example of those who have won prizes this year.

BANDRA'S PRIDE.
I note that your Municipality has been the first of the few local authorities, which have been able to avail themselves of the opportunity of making primary education compulsory in this delightful suburb of Bombay, and also one out of the half-a-dozen local authorities, where education is compulsory for both the sexes. I have followed the figures relating to pupils and to the number of schools given by the Chairman with keen interest, and I must say that, I am much impressed by the efforts of your Municipality to spread education in its area, which reflect great credit on it for its high sense of civic duty.

ONLY A FRACTION.
But the number of children attending the Municipal Schools, I understand, is but a fraction of those attending other large and small aided private institutions. Bandra, I may say, may justly be proud of its literacy. In the sphere of secondary education too the Town of Bandra is well equipped as I believe, there are at least four High Schools, two for boys and two for girls.

PRAISEWORTHY POLICY.
Your broad and fair-minded policy towards the children of the backward and depressed classes is indeed praiseworthy and is in keeping with the catholic atmosphere that pervades this Brighton of Bombay. I trust other local authorities will follow the good example given by you.

I am glad to know that the Anglo-Vernacular School is doing satisfactory work and it caters mostly for the needs of the less advanced classes.

Your request to be permitted to pay capitation grant at an increased rate to approved schools is receiving my very earnest attention, and gentlemen, I need hardly assure you that I will weigh very carefully the points made out by the Municipal deputation.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Your proposal for the increase in the number of teachers will be sympathetically considered by me after I have received them from the Director of Public Instruction.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

Your Municipality seems to feel that in the matter of the pay of primary teachers it has not been treated fairly. Gentlemen, I may point out to you that the teachers of the Bandra Municipality have been given the same scales of pay as for teachers serving in local board schools in the adjacent districts. Any differentiation in the scales of pay of the several local authorities would create invidious distinctions.

I wish the students every success in their school and future careers.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at this function.

Afterwards the Chairman of the School Board was "At Home" to the Minister of Education, and other guests.

25 YEARS OF USEFUL WORK

Panchgani Parsi School Celebrates Silver Jubilee

A correspondent writes:—
The year 1933 marks the culmination of a period of 25 years' useful work by the Parsi High School, Panchgani, and to commemorate the event it is proposed to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the institution in a fitting manner both by the present as well as the past students, the latter to be the guests of the Principal from 14th May, to 22nd May during which a very interesting programme has been drawn up by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

In appreciation of the benefits derived by them, the Ex-students have decided to present an address to the Principal, Mr. Billimoria, who has spared no pains to make it a model institution of its kind.

The Ex-students also propose to raise a fund for founding a Scholarship, subscriptions for which are being forwarded to Mr. J. R. Dalal C/O Parsi School, Panchgani.

TYRANNY OF TOLLS

Motorists Send Up Wail Of Despair

APPEAL TO W. I. A. A.

K. G. Nariman Urges Motorists Should Refuse To Pay Additional Cost

Mr. K. G. Nariman has addressed the following letter to the President of the Western India Automobile Association:—
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
April 23, 1933.
H. E. Ormerod, Esq., President, Western India Automobile Association, BOMBAY.

Dear Sir, Re Toll Bar.
I called at your office on the 21st inst., to find you had gone to Simla, and I therefore write these lines to you and trust the same will reach your hands safe.

When our Motor Association found the President of your calibre and personality, I had cherished high hopes for the Association's rapid growth, out of its lethargic condition, and its rising to such eminent position, which would compel recognition on the part of the Executive Authorities, where-ever the motor problem was concerned. But the recent onslaught on the motorists in the out-Presidency of the Government, has brought the Association to a ridiculous position and its existence is of little avail to its members.

On my recent trip to Bhuj and back, hauling at Panchgani both ways, I have paid over 52 tolls. I would feel grateful, if you could obtain some information from the Government, if such licensed piracy could be existing in this year of 1933, in the darkest realm on this earth. A toll bar every ten to twelve miles and the Director of Information's kindly concern for the victims, to enlighten them by a Press Note, that they need not pay two tolls under 10 miles distance. Oh God! how to thank you for such mercy?

Do not you think, Mr. Ormerod, that in this Presidency, the motorists have paid out enough money to cover every inch of our vehicle with our hard earned money to meet the unsaturated love for taxing us on the part of our Government, that we should now refuse to bear any additional cost of maintaining the costly administrations of the Government. The Government may have all the prerogatives of raising money, but I would suggest, that giving this matter most thoughtful consideration, if the Government have such right to re-tax the same subject under various pretences. A motor car is an article of transport and it must have roads to run, and do we not pay the heavy import duty of over 37 per cent. over and above that, the petrol duty of over 10 annas in a cost of one rupee, besides the heaviest Registration and licence duties as also various accessories, and what do we pay all these impositions for, if not to run our cars on roads? I am confident, you should make a test case in our High Court, and even if the verdict is against the motorists, it would have a very salutary effect on the authors of such vicious proposals.

I would further suggest your taking up the cause of Bus Service abroad, which the Government and the Railways are out to destroy. They need a little guiding hand to be of great service to the motoring public, and I can vouchsafe that they are quite dependable and pleasant to travel at the cheapest rate. One can find this service from one end to another and with a little organization, a great deal of improvement in time could be easily effected. The public would gladly give you all its support, if you would take under your protection and guidance this most useful and cheap form of transport for the rural population. There is no top heavy administration for such a service like the Railways and in spite of enormous handicaps by way of various taxation, both by the Government and the various Municipalities, they are able to hold their own against heavy odds.

A bus plying between Poona and Mahabeshwar is required to pay tax to all the four Municipalities, ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 75 a year besides the recent road tolls. I wonder if this is a fair deal but there is no one to take up their cause. It is often complained that barring few exceptions, the Police enforce their regulations with severity, making their lot still harder.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of truth to say that the Railways suffer on account of the Bus Service competition, but the remedy does not lie in making efforts to cripple the system. Of the two it is a more modern method of transport and it is capable of reaching the clusters of towns and

ADOPTION OF HEIR BY RANI UPHELD

Continuance Of Line Is Duty Every Hindu Owes To Ancestors, Says Privy Council

In an appeal raising an important question with regard to the validity of an adoption by a Hindu widow, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Lords Atkin, Thankerton and Macmillan, Sir John Wallis and Sir George Lowndes—stated that it was important to bear in mind the essential features of the doctrine of adoption among orthodox Hindus, as they were conscious that these might have been to a certain extent, blurred by the mass of case law which had been accumulated in the last three-quarters of a century.

The origin of the custom of adoption is lost in antiquity, said Sir George Lowndes, reading the judgment of the Privy Council allowing the appeal of Amarendra Man Singh Bhrambarar Rai and another v. Sanatan Singh and others from the High Court at Patna.

The custom, Sir George Lowndes proceeded, may well have been no more than the natural desire for a son as an object of affection, a protector in old age, and at the last an heir. However, this may be, it is certain that through all the centuries which have seen the spread of Brahminical influence, and among all classes which have come under its sway, a peculiar religious significance has attached to the son.

SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE.
He is so essential to the spiritual welfare of the souls of his ancestors, that an Amarendra, immediate ancestors that an extensive class of subsidiary sons was admitted to the family, all of whom could perform the necessary ceremonies, though only some of them were allowed full rights of inheritance. Of these among the orthodox classes only the adopted son is now recognized but he, in the absence of an aurasa or natural born son, is clothed with all the attributes of a son, and is from the date of his adoption regarded as having been born in his adoptive family.

The 9th chapter of Manu's Code, which has always been regarded as of paramount authority, is dealing with this doctrine. The father by the birth of a son discharges his debt to his progenitors (v. 106); through him he attains immortality (v. 107); by a son a man obtains victory over all people; by a son's son he enjoys immortality; and afterwards by the son of that grandson he reaches the celestial abode (v. 137); a son is called 'Pura' because he delivers his father from 'Pur' (v. 138).

In the 'Dharma Sutra' of Baudhayana which is probably older than the Christian era, the formula prescribed for adoption is "I take thee for the fulfilment of my religious duties; I take thee to continue the line of my ancestors" (Baa vii, 11, Sacred Bks of the East, Vol. xiv 335).

In their lordships' opinion, con-

tinued Sir George Lowndes, it is clear that the foundation of the Brahminical doctrine of adoption is the duty which every Hindu owes to his ancestors to provide for the continuance of the line and the solemnization of the necessary rites. And it may well be that it this duty has been passed on to a new generation, capable of itself of the continuance the father's duty has been performed, and the means provided by him for its fulfilment spent; the "debt" he owed is discharged, and it is upon the new generation that the duty is now cast and the burden of the "debt" is now laid.

It can, they think, hardly be doubted that in this doctrine the devolution of property, though recognised as the inherent right of the son, is altogether a secondary consideration.

FACTS STATED.

The facts of the case were that on July 20, 1898, Raja Brajendra executed a deed which, in the event of his death without issue or in the event of the death of a son without issue, authorized his widow to adopt a son. Some time in or about 1902 a son was born, Raja Bihubendra, who succeeded to the estate on his father's death in 1903. It then came under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, and so remained till the death of Bihubendra which occurred on December 10, 1922. He died unmarried at the age of 20 years and 6 months, and was, therefore, in the view of the law a minor. He was also incompetent without the consent of the Local Government either to adopt or to authorize an adoption to him. A week later, on December 18, his mother, Rani Indumati, adopted Amarendra, who was then and still is a minor. The Court of Wards remained in possession of the estate, apparently on his behalf.

It was then claimed by Banamali, a 'sapinda' of Bihubendra, that several degrees removed, who disputed the validity of the adoption. He filed his suit on June 23, 1924, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, impleading Amarendra and the Rani, and succeeded in both the courts in India.

The only questions before the Board were as to the existence of a family custom by which females were excluded from succession, and as to the adoption. The parties were agreed that if the custom was established and the adoption imperative, Banamali was entitled to the estate as the nearest reversioner. He died pending the appeal to the High Court and was now represented by the respondents.

Their Lordships held that the Rani's power of adoption under her husband's authority was not exhausted by the death of Bihubendra, and that the adoption of Amarendra was valid. Appellants were entitled to their costs throughout.

HAVE VALID NATIONAL PASSPORTS

Warning To Persia-Bound Indians

British subjects travelling to Persia are required to take note that all travellers must be in possession of valid national passports, bearing a valid visa for entry into Persia, issued by a Persian Diplomatic or Consular Officer outside Persia.

Persons of dual British and Persian nationality must be in possession of Persian passports for entry into Persia. Exchange Control Law and its supplement was abrogated on 14th February 1932. Travellers need make no declaration of money brought into the country except in gold or silver. Export of silver coin is limited to twenty Thomans.

EXPORT OF GOLD TABOOED.

Export of gold in any form is prohibited, and so is export of silver coin (except to limit mentioned in paragraph 2) or bar silver. Import of silver except worked objects, is also prohibited.

Dealings in foreign exchange are now free and there are no Governmental restrictions on purchases and sales except as regards exporter's exchange which is controlled by Government.

No undertaking to sell exchange will be called for in cases where travellers' luggage and personal effects, are exported and articles are sent abroad in the form of presents or samples provided that the value does not exceed Rs. 1000.

POLICE TO BE INFORMED.

All visitors to Persia are required by Law to register with the Police within eight days of their arrival and obtain a 'permis

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de sejour' (residence permit). Their arrival in a Persian town must be notified to the Police within 48 hours.

The children born in Persia of British parents are by Persian Law Persian subjects but, in certain cases, have the right of renunciation of their Persian nationality at the age of 18.

PERSIAN TRANSIT VISA.

A Persian Transit Visa is valid for one month only and foreign travellers including pilgrims who stay in Persia, exceeds that period are required to secure a renewal of the visa by applying to the Persian Police before the expiry of the term of original visa. Failure to do this renders travellers liable to be turned back from the frontier and to a fine of from 5 to 150 Riaks at the discretion of the Persian Courts.

It is in the interest of pilgrims visiting the Holy Places in Persia while en route to Iraq, to apply for a transit visa rather than an ordinary visa, provided their stay in Persia is not likely to exceed one month.

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INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA
THROUGH TERRORISM?Prosecution Allegations Against Kuniati
Dacoity Case AccusedMYMENSINGH, April 21.
(By Mail.)

The hearing of the Kuniati Dacoity Case commenced to-day before the Special Tribunal, consisting of Mr. B. F. Lodge, District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh (President), Mr. K. C. Das Gupta, Additional Sessions Judge, Dacca, and Mr. J. P. Ray, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kishoreganj.

Some of the accused were undefended and the President asked the Public Prosecutor to bring this fact to the notice of the District Magistrate.

"TERRORISTS" & THEIR OBJECT

The Public Prosecutor opening the case for the Crown stated that, in this case Ambica Charan Bhattacharya of Lakshmipur, Sarat Chandra Das a dhole of Asujia, Bhadesh "alias" Nani Taluqdar of Asujia, Nagendra Chandra Dutta of Deoli and Dhirendra Chandra Bhattacharya of Amtala were charged with offences under Sections 396 and 396 read with 306 I. P. C. This case was, he added, one of those armed dacoities which nowadays were frequently committed in Bengal, especially in the district of Mymensingh, by bands of young men belonging to the Bhadrakol Class and dacoits of this description were known as members of the Terrorist Party. Their aims and objects were to collect arms and ammunition and to raise funds by committing dacoities with a view to bringing about the independence of India by revolutionary activities.

BOY FATALLY WOUNDED
Proceeding, the Public Prosecutor stated that, in the course of the present dacoity, heinous and inhuman atrocities had been committed upon poor and help-

less villagers. On June 5, 1932, at about 10 p. m. fifteen or sixteen young men, including the five accused armed with six guns, four revolvers and one axe, entered the house of Khoda Newaz, a taluqdar of Kuniati. They met Harip Akanda, a guest in the outer yard and approached him with guns, revolvers and torches. One of them tied him with a rope and three others guarded him until the dacoity was completed by the other members of the gang. They fired indiscriminately, as a result of which a boy servant named Rahim Baksh was wounded in the abdomen and died on the following day, in the Netrakona Hospital.

Ten of the dacoits entered the house, opened fire and forced an entrance into the hut in which Khoda Nowaz and his wife were living. Khoda Newaz escaped through the back door and hid himself in a bush, leaving his wife behind. The dacoits thereafter broke open the wooden chest with an axe and took away cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 1,300/-. Fifteen fired cartridges and three live cartridges were subsequently found in and about the house.

FIRING IN BAZAR
While retreating, the dacoits came to Rampur Bazar where the villagers of Kuniati, Rampur and Ramnagar surrounded the men. The later opened fire in consequence which a man named Rahimuddin was killed on the spot and five others received gunshot wounds.

At the conclusion of the opening address, the Public Prosecutor submitted to the Tribunal that Ambica Charan Bhattacharya had confessed the guilt and that he should be examined as an approver in the case.—A. P.

LEWANI FAQIR
APPEARS AGAINKhans Of Northern
Boundary Feel Uneasy

KABUL, (By Mail.)
The Lewani Faqir, who had just been forgotten by the people here, has once again made his appearance, though on this occasion he leaves Afghanistan alone and seems to be assuming a new role.

It is learnt from tribesmen from Chamkani that much commotion prevails in Independent Territory about mid-way between the Afghan border and the Northern boundary of the Hazara district in British India. The khans of this "no man land" are greatly perturbed at the mysterious faqir assuming the role of a god in their midst, and further receiving the allegiance of the tribesmen of this centre.

The incident assumes greater interest to people in Afghanistan and to those in India, when they learn that the faqir bears the name of Lewani Faqir and who, his direct supporters claim to be the same person who gained much prominence in the recent Afghan troubles.

The khans are once again united and are busy conferring among themselves with a view to finding out the means for ousting the usurper. Yet it appears that this has become difficult, as a religious glamour surrounds the faqir.—A. P.

NAGPUR'S CIVIC
PROBLEMS

Tourist Suggests Improvement Schemes

NAGPUR, April 24.
(By Mail.)

Nagpur has much scope for improvements in its civic administration, before it can come in line with modern cities in India, this point was stressed by an outside visitor in the course of a communication to the press.

The leper problem appeared to him to be much more acute here than in other parts of India. Another thing that struck him was the fact that quite a number of lunatics of both sexes were found to be occupying asylums and uncareless.

It is reported that he received conclusion he made suggestions. He asked for extension scheme to the increase of transport for a better drainage arrangement.

NEW PUBLIC
At the request of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Governor-in-Chief of the Poona City Municipal Corporation has been asked to appoint a Peta Shire of State to prosecute the Maharaja's courts of Ber-

ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE
COSTS HIS LIFEJALAGAON, April 24.
(By Mail.)

A young Pathan convict who tried to escape from the Jalagaon lock up on Saturday last, was shot at in the leg in that attempt and died in the hospital a few hours later.

The convict had been taken out along with several other prisoners under a police guard for his morning duties and being unfettered at that time, Lal Muhammad, a prisoner picked up some stones and threw them at the guards. He then tried to run away.

One of the policemen fired a shot at the convict and injured him in the leg.

He was taken to a hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.—A. P.

LABOUR UNION
FOR BEAWAR

(From A Correspondent)

BEAWAR, April 23.
A labour meeting was held on the 18th instant at the residence of Seth Ghisulal Jajodia in Fatehpur Bazar, when an executive committee was formed with Seth Ghisulal Jajodia as its president.

A mass meeting of labourers took place on the 22nd instant in the compound of Lakshmi Mills, under the presidency of Seth Ghisulal Jajodia. The General Secretary read out the constitution of the Labour Union and it was decided to send an application for the registration of the Union.

A working committee of the Union was also formed.

RANADE BREAKS FAST

POONA, April 25.

Mr. K. M. Ranade, who commenced a fast before the Local Marathi temple last full moon day, broke it this morning after the completion of his penance. He has lost twenty-one pounds.

It is reported that he received a letter from Gandhiji stating that he sympathised with him in his protest against the forced entry, which was the one point of Mr. Ranade's fast.

ACTUATOR SENTENCED.
A person described as the "Director" of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee has been sentenced to the Poona City Magistrate's term of two months imprisonment and charges of assault on a police officer. The actuator was brought before the courts of Ber-

BRUTAL
ASSAULTHindu Girl Of 15 Just
Widowed Tells Heart-
rending Story In
Court

A sensational account of how a Hindu girl's honour was violated was related, before Mr. H. N. Dutt, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, when four Mahomedans named Sahebjan, Shiek Abdul Rahman, Ismail and Shiek Paltu were prosecuted.

The first and the second accused were charged with kidnapping Annappurna (15) from a house at Utadanga Main Road on the night of March 29 last with intent to outrage her modesty.

The first and the third accused were further charged with committing rape on the girl at the Jaltungi building, about 10 p.m. on the night of occurrence without her consent. All the accused were further charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

VICTIM'S STORY.
Annappurna being examined said that late Jaundranath Neogi, who was a Government servant, was her father and he died five days before the occurrence. She was married a year ago. About 9-30 p.m. on the night of occurrence witness and her sister Binapani (10) were taking their meals and her mother was in a different room when accused Sahebjan came up and caught hold of witness from behind. He lifted her up bodily. She cried out to her mother, but she was taken out. Assured Abdul Rahman put a gag into her mouth and blindfolded her.

She was taken to a solitary house known as Jaltungi near Utadanga Station. There the gag was removed and the cloth was taken off her eyes. She then saw her sister who followed her, weeping on the baranda of the Jaltungi. Shiek Paltu the durwan of the Jaltungi opened the lock of a room and spread a "sataranji". The tea seller Shiek Ismail remained in the room and the others went away.

Witness pointing to Ismail said that he laid her down, gagged her by his hand and then assaulted her. The door had been locked from outside. The door was opened and Sahebjan then assaulted her. The tea seller had then gone out.

Pointing to Abdul Rahman she said that he wanted to molest her. She called out to the durwan and implored to him to save her. The durwan asked her to be quiet and threatened to cut her and throw her into water if she made further noise. Abdul Rahman would not listen to her entreaties and assaulted her with shoes.

MOTHER'S ENTREATIES.
At that time her sister shouted out that Shamu Bariwalla was coming. Witness ran out to Shamu. The accused ran after her and pushed aside Shamu. Witness did not let her hold on Shamu go. Abdul Rahman snatched away the light from Shamu. The accused then said that they would hand over witness and Shamu to the police. Abdul shouted in low voice "police police". Annappurna's mother then came and entreated Abdul Rahman touching his feet so that he might let Annappurna go. Her mother then took her away.

She narrated the facts to her mother. The accused, witness said were dreading in the locality and they dreading them. She narrated the incident to Mr. Sen who sent her to Belgachia hospital in his car where she was medically examined. They returned home about 2 a.m. The police examined her, her mother and Shamu the landlady.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHECK ON MOTOR
TRANSPORTRail's Triumph Over Road
In Conference

SIMLA, April 25.

The Rail Road Conference accepted to-day a resolution outlining the following two measures as justifiable in order to curtail increased co-operation between various authorities:

(a) Control of public service and goods: the motor transport should be regulated in the interest of public safety and convenience.

(b) The number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire and should be restricted so as to prevent such competition between all forms of transport as may be contrary to public interest.

Before the resolution was adopted, Mr. George Schuster, a powerful speech brought before

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is sufficient to yield a copious lather that moistens the beard to the roots and ensures an easy shave—clean, cool and comfortable. SHAV-AL is antiseptic.

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LEATHER GOODS
EXHIBITIONLadies' Day On Friday:
Admission Free

The Organising Secretary of the Leather goods Exhibition intimates that the Exhibition held at the Vanita Vishram will be kept open for ladies only on Friday the 28th inst. from 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Ladies of all communities particularly Muslim ladies are requested to take special advantage of the Ladies' Day at the Leather Goods Exhibition. There is no entrance fee as admission is entirely free.

On Thursday the Exhibition will be closed to the public from 6-30 p.m.

AMERICA KEGS
MILLION GALLONS
OF BEER

A million gallons of beer are being kegged and bottled throughout the United States of America as breweries witness the greatest activity in 15 years.

Brewmasters in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis recalled thousands of workers who were busily engaged in preparing the amber fluid for consumption by the nation's parched beginning April 7.

The government at Washington, with an eye on the dollar, 150,000,000 annual revenue from the beer and wine bill, invited brewers to get their licenses and begin preparing for the April deluge.

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1933

SHAUKAT ALI'S PEACE MOVE Bridging Gulf Between Britain & India WILL SEEK VICEROY'S PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW GANDHIJI

On his arrival in Bombay from abroad by the Italian steamer "Conte Verde," on Wednesday morning, Maulana Shaikat Ali announced that his immediate plan was to seek the permission of the Viceroy to interview Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal in jail with a view to bring about peace and conciliation in the country.

The Maulana who was accompanied by Begum Shaikat Ali was accorded a rousing reception by a large number of his Muslim friends and admirers on the Mole station. An army of Khilafat volunteers who were present also joined in the reception.

Among those who greeted the Maulana on board the steamer were Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Rauf Bey, ex-Prime Minister of Turkey who is now in Bombay, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Wahid Ali and Maulana Irfan.

GLAD TO RETURN HOME
"I am glad to get back home after a glorious six months outing," exclaimed the Maulana, who was greeted by a "Chronicle" representative on board the "Conte Verde". Besides his lecture tour in America, the Maulana visited Muslim countries including Egypt, Palestine and Trans-Jordania.

PEACE BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN
"Asked if he was going to renew his efforts with a view to bringing about communal unity, the Maulana retorted "Of course," and added, "I want peace not only between Hindus and Muslims but between India and Britain."

Revealing his immediate plans he declared that he was an optimist, and he would try his utmost for peace. He had been kept fairly well informed about affairs in India during his absence abroad, and yet there were many important matters on which he wanted to obtain first-hand information.

CONFERRING WITH COLLEAGUES
The Maulana hoped to meet Sheikh Abdul Majeed, the Khilafat President, who had done so much work to bring about a communal settlement, and he also expected to confer with other co-workers like Nawab Ismail Khan, the Raja of Salempur and Maulana Irfan.

Thereafter the Maulana intended visiting Delhi to see his dear friend Dr. Ansari, Mr. Sherwani and several others "who differed from him and worked with Mahatma Gandhi." "I hope there will be a practical agreement with that group," he added.

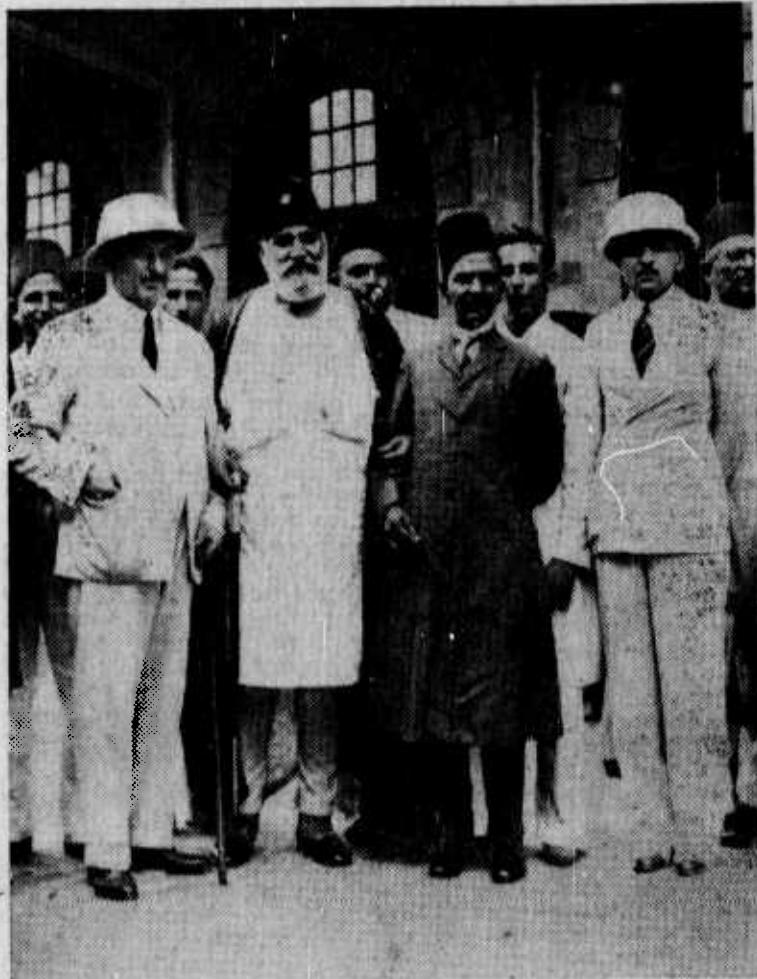
The Maulana after seeing Sir Mahomed Iqbal and Maulvi Shafi Dawoodi intends seeing the Viceroy.

SEEING MAHATMA AND JAWAHARLAL
"With the Viceroy's permission I would like to see Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail. I wish and pray that all sides will make strenuous effort to bridge the gulf and help to bring about an honourable peace for which every country and the whole world is pinning," the Maulana declared.

Continuing he said: "The result of the last world war is quite clear. The victors as well as the vanquished are both in the quagmire. The huge carnage and loss of money did nobody any good. If—God forbid!—there is strife in India, whether Britain wins or India, both will suffer, and ruin will stare both in the face."

WANTED HONOURABLE PEACE
Therefore, it is the desire of a humble man like myself that big

"GLAD TO BE BACK"



Maulana Shaikat Ali returned to Bombay this morning announcing that he was glad to get back home.



Mrs. Shaikat Ali leaving the Mole station.

INVITATION NOT YET! Will Liberals Send Witnesses? JOINT COMMITTEE Secretaries Say, Reports Are Premature

CALCUTTA, April 26.
General Secretaries of the National Liberal Federation of India state that the report of the Federation declining the invitation extended by the Government of India to send witnesses before the Joint Parliamentary Committee is premature. No such decision was arrived at by the Federation or its Council.

No invitation has been received by the Federation either from the Government or the Joint Select Committee for sending witnesses or placing evidence before it.

The question of deputing witnesses could not be decided by the Federation or its Council before any invitation was received. If any such invitation was received the question then would be considered and decided.—A. P.

WHITE PAPER AND C. P. COUNCIL No Special Session For Discussion

PACHMARHI, April 25.
The Government of the Central Provinces have issued the following communique:—
His Excellency the Governor has received several applications from the Members of the Legislative Council asking for the grant of facilities for the discussion of the White Paper by the Legislative Council. His Excellency does not think it will be convenient to hold a special session for this purpose, but proposes to summon the Legislative Council earlier than usual for its autumn session and to give the required facilities then.—A. P.

men on both sides will be able to formulate an honourable peace acceptable to both."

The Maulana had informal talks with his fellow passengers of all nationalities on board the ship on the Indian problem. His listeners included Britishers, Germans, Italians, Dutch and a number of Indians.

RAY OF HOPE Licentiate's Inclusion In Medical Register FULFILLING ASSU- RANCE GIVEN IN ASSEMBLY?

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April 26.
Licentiate in medicine will find hope for their inclusion in the All-India Medical register, when, as I understand, the Government of India will, in a few days, consult provincial Governments on the question.

This will be in accordance with the assurance given in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Bajpai, who pointed out that it was the majority of local Governments who had opposed inclusion of the licentiate in the register.

It is upto the medical organisations in the country to bring the necessary pressure on their respective local Governments so that the Select Committee on the Medical Council Bill in turn can persuade the Government of India to consider the case of licentiate favourably.

SELECT COMMITTEE.
The Select Committee I learn, will meet early in August, so that the Bill, as emerges therefrom will be proceeded within the autumn session.

Two points of criticism have been levelled against the Bill. One is about reciprocity and the other about the composition of the Medical Council. On both these matters the Education Secretary stated in the Assembly that the Select Committee could make suitable changes.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE General Commission Resumes

NATIONS' AMEND- MENTS TO BE TAKEN TOGETHER

GENEVA, April 25.
The General Commission of the Disarmament Conference resumed to-day. Six nations (namely Poland, China, the U. S. S. R., Turkey, Norway and France) which submitted amendments to the British draft convention explained the scope of their amendments, and they will be taken together, to-morrow, when the Commission begins to work in earnest.—Reuter.

FATHER & SON CONVICTED Sequel To Harboring Of Absconders

NOAKHALL, April 25.
Bhairab Ghosh and his son Girindra Ghosh were convicted to-day by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on a charge of harbouring the Chittagong Armoury Raid case absconders Sarojkanar Guha since they were transported for life. The father was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 while the son to two years rigorous imprisonment.

WASHINGTON TALKS HOPEFUL

Basis Of Clear Understanding reached

FRIENDLY PROGRESS

Conversations To Go On In London & Washington

WASHINGTON, April 25.
The fact that Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt discussed war debts yesterday, and reached the "basis of a clear understanding of the situation affecting the two nations" has been disclosed by a communique.

The communique adds that no plan or settlement is under way, but friendliest progress has been made, and the conversations will be continued in London and Washington.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TO OPEN ON JUNE 12

WASHINGTON, April 26.
Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt have agreed to June 12 being the date for the opening of the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS CONCLUDE

Progress Exceeds Expectation

WASHINGTON, April 26.
The Anglo-American conversations concluded on Tuesday night, and progress has exceeded the expectations of both the sides.

It is learnt that the general basis of understanding reached includes the actual basis of monetary stabilisation.

It is understood that the Anglo-American and Franco-American talks dealt with some form of bi-metallicism and substitution of silver as currency, backing commensurately with the reduction of gold cover.—Reuter.

KAFFIRS LOOK UP America Selling Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, April 25.
On the Stock Exchange there were again some good features, notably further substantial advance of Kaffirs and improvement in gilt-edged securities.

Commodity markets were generally quietly firm, and tin particularly responded to higher eastern and American advices.

Silver, after a further substantial advance, closed easier, America turning sellers.

Wall Street opened weak, though sentiment remains cheerful.

AIR MAIL DELAYED

Late Arrival At Karachi Due To Forced Landing

KARACHI, April 26.
Delhi Air Mail plane had forced landing between Jodhpur and Delhi last evening owing to a culture hitting against the wing of the plane. Mails were taken from Jodhpur in the Westland plane, which left Jodhpur at 3.20 in the morning for Karachi.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the Delhi mails, the outward mail was also delayed by half an hour, but as the intimation was received that the Westland plane had landed at Karachi, the Delhi mails were sent after ten, the outward mail left at 9.15.

The plane arrived at Karachi at 11.15 and the Lord Clyde-Clayton, who was in charge of the postal mails, was met by the out-land mail to be handed over to the Imperial Airways.

FRENCH ATTITUDE ON WAR DEBTS ENIGMATIC

Arrival Of Herriot And Bennet At Washington Widens Scope Of Conversations

SPECIAL CABLE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.
The news that the British budget makes no provision for the payment of war debts instalment to the United States is not unexpected in the American circles, for it will be recalled that last year's budget made the same omission.

FRANCE'S ENIGMATIC ATTITUDE.
The attitude of France towards the payment due on 15th June remains enigmatic.

It is suggested here that the British attitude, in ignoring the question publicly, may have been influenced by the Thomas amendment to the Farm Relief Bill, authorising the President to accept payment up to 100 million dollars war debt in silver, which, it is contended, will be very convenient to Britain in view of the large stocks of Indian silver.

SCOPE OF CONVERSATIONS WIDENED
The arrival of M. Herriot and the Canadian Premier Mr. Bennett widened the scope of the conversations, and the four dele-

PROGRESS OF INFLATION MEASURES IN SENATE

Democrats Defend It As Conservative, While Republicans Call It 'Shock To Public Confidence'

WASHINGTON, April 26.
President Roosevelt's inflation measure made progress in the Senate despite a stormy debate. The Republicans described it as 'unconstitutional' and a 'shock' to public confidence, whereas the Democrats defended it as a Conservative measure containing no wild inflation.

Leaders of the Administration predict that the bill will be passed, to-morrow, virtually as presented, notwithstanding the reports that several compromises are under consideration, notably aiming at elimination of authorisation for reducing the gold content of the dollar in return for more liberal silver coinage or purchase of features.—Reuter.

DETENUS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

Several Are Reported Severely Injured In Lathi Charge

It is reported that of the detenues in the Detention Camp at Berhampore, who had gone on hunger-strike on April 17 and 18 about twenty received more or less severe injuries as a sequel to the recent lathi charges upon them.

These include (1) Ranajit Sircar, (2) Haren Sen, (3) Ajit Majumdar, (4) Dr. Sen of Dacca, (5) Nitish Mojumdar, (6) Hemanta Bhattacharya, (7) Bimal Chakraverty, (8) Surendranath Sarkar, (9) Bimal Gupta, (10) Dinan Bhattacharya, (11) Rankim Chatterjee, (12) Tinkori Ganguly and ten others of the Old Detention Camp.

Of these, it is understood, says the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", more than half-a-dozen detenues are still in the camp hospital as in-patients, Surendra Sarkar who had to be removed to the District General Hospital on account of the serious nature of his injuries has also not yet been discharged from there.

The mother of detenu Sisir Sen had an interview with him recently. She is said to have found her son with a bandage in one of his arms.

The Murshidabad Association at its meeting held recently unanimously adopted a resolution asking for an impartial inquiry into the causes of the recent disturbances in the two Detention camps which is reported to have resulted in injuries to several inmates thereof.

PURDAH, ROOT CAUSE OF EVILS

Jain Women Exhorted To Fight Illiteracy

AJMER, April 25.
The Jain Womens Conference was held to-day under the presidency of Mrs. Achalsingh of Agra. The attendance was fair. Kesaradevi Choraria, Neemuch, chairman of the Reception Committee during the course of her address deplored the condition of women and instanced the women of other countries trying to be on equal footing with men in all spheres of life. She exhorted the audience to follow their footsteps. She traced the cause of all evils to the evil customs such as child marriage, illiteracy and specially purdah which she condemned in strong terms.

Explaining the drawbacks humorously the President also stressed the need for female education and denounced the purdah as the root cause of all evils. She exhorted the audience to use swadeshi and relieve poverty in India. Concluding the President urged for the formation of women's associations to enable effective representation being made of their cases.—A. P.